

# Daily Report

## East Asia

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2 October 1987

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**ASEAN Issues Note to UN on Cocktail Party**  
*BK011209 Bangkok Domestic Service*

in Thai 1300 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] The [Thai] Foreign Ministry reports that the foreign ministers of the six ASEAN countries met in New York on 28 September and agreed to issue a joint explanatory note detailing ASEAN's stand on the Cambodian issue to clarify the issue of the proposed cocktail party meeting to the delegates attending the General Assembly debate on the Cambodian situation to be held on 13 or 14 October 1987. The ASEAN foreign ministers assigned Thai Permanent Representative to the United Nations M.L. Phiraphong Kasemsi to convey the note to the UN secretary general who will then circulate it to the permanent representatives of all UN member countries.

The note explains that Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja visited Vietnam 27-29 July 1987, and a joint statement was issued at the end of his visit. The statement said, among other things, that from the exchange of views on the idea of the cocktail party proposed by Indonesia (?it is understood) that an informal meeting will be held among the two Cambodian sides on the basis of equal footing, without any preconditions and with no political label. After that, Indonesia

will invite all countries concerned, including Vietnam, to join the meeting. The Vietnamese foreign minister has said that he will consider [words indistinct].

The explanatory note says that the ASEAN countries are pleased to note that Vietnam has agreed to participate in the informal or cocktail party meeting, which will be held initially among the Cambodians. ASEAN regards this as a positive and constructive response by Vietnam and hopes that the cocktail party meeting will begin a dialogue and thus open the way for negotiations and a solution to the Cambodian problem. Since the Cambodian problem was inscribed on the UN agenda in 1979 following Vietnam's intervention in Cambodia, no solution can be found without Vietnam's participation. The ASEAN countries are therefore pleased that in principle there is an agreement among Vietnam and all the Cambodian parties that they should meet at a cocktail party. The ASEAN foreign ministers also appreciate the efforts of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and his special representative for humanitarian affairs in Southeast Asia, Rafeudin Ahmed, to find a possible political compromise to the Cambodian conflict. The ASEAN countries believe that there should be efforts to seek a speedy and just political solution to the Cambodian problem and hope that the UN members will support all these peace processes by continuing to vote for the resolution to be submitted this year under the agenda of the situation in Cambodia.



## Japan

### **Nakasone Pledges 100 Billion Yen Loan to PRC**

*OW281239 Tokyo KYODO in English 1230 GMT  
28 Sep 87*

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Sept. 28 KYODO—Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone speaking Monday at the celebration of the 15th anniversary of the Japan-China Friendship Association pledged a 100 billion yen loan to China for its development program.

"It is Japan's fervent wish to encourage China's modernization," said Nakasone to the crowded banquet hall at the Hotel New Otani.

The loan will be part of Japan's official development assistance program.

Nakasone also said Japan believes that there is only one China.

Over 1,200 people joined the celebrations designed to promote closer ties between Japan and China.

They also welcomed the first of five batches of 100 Chinese youths to be invited by the Japanese Government, as pledged by Nakasone when he visited China last November.

Japan and China normalized relations in 1972.

Government sources said the special 100 billion yen loan the prime minister mentioned Japan will offer to contribute to the promotion of China's exports will be made available separate from the yen loans Japan has already pledged or extended.

It will be part of the 20 billion dollars Nakasone said Japan will recycle to help developing countries.

Japan and China are expected to hold working level talks to discuss the special loan.

Chinese ambassador to Japan Zhang Shu spoke before Nakasone and said that China-Japan relations are generally friendly.

He said there is a "certain problem" that the two nations should resolve appropriately. He said it could be settled by friendly talks and by adhering to the Japan-China joint statement issued on the occasion of the establishment of bilateral diplomatic relations in 1972.

Although the envoy did not mention the problem by name, it was believed that he was referring to the question of ownership of the Kokuryo dormitory in Kyoto. [passage omitted]

### **Companies To Slow Investment in Vietnam**

*BK011456 Hong Kong AFP in English 1301 GMT  
1 Sep 87*

[Excerpt] Hanoi, Oct 1 (AFP)—Japanese companies, very active in Vietnam, are to slow down the pace of investment under pressure from ASEAN and the United States, a Japanese diplomatic source said here Thursday [1 October].

The move follows a three-day visit to Vietnam by Kineo Fujita, director of the Asia Department at the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

It also follows a resolution passed Tuesday [29 September] calling on Japan to "prevent its private business sector from engaging in developmental trade with the Socialist Government of Vietnam."

The giant Japanese automobile firm Honda responded immediately by cancelling its plans to ship motorcycle parts to Vietnam for assembly in Ho Chi Minh City.

"Mr. Fujita did not go into detail on this subject (Japanese investment) in his talks here because his main job was to explain Japan's position on Cambodia," the source said.

"But the question of private trade between Tokyo and Hanoi was brought up and we do not think it is a good time to increase Japanese investment in this country," he said, adding that Japanese firms would still stay on in Vietnam.

Japan is Vietnam's biggest non-communist trading partner with business last year worth 270 million dollars.

About 10 Japanese companies have asked to open offices in Vietnam and the Japan-Vietnam Trade Association is currently awaiting permission to build a commercial centre in Hanoi devoted to Japanese firms wanting to invest.

[Words indistinct] criticized for its trade with Vietnam by the United States and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Washington and ASEAN advocate slapping trade embargoes on Vietnam until it withdraws its 140,000 troops from Cambodia.

Vietnam invaded Cambodia in December 1978 and has been helping to support the pro-Hanoi government in Phnom Penh. But ASEAN governments regard the strong troop presence as a threat to regional security.

Tokyo says it has provided no economic aid to Vietnam since the Cambodia invasion and that it is unable to interfere in the affairs of private companies.

Besides bowing to pressure from the United States and ASEAN, it has taken non-communist Southeast Asia's side against Vietnam on the Cambodia issue, as Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said Wednesday [30 September].

"Up to now," Mr. Thach told a press conference Wednesday, "Japan has supported ASEAN against Vietnam."

At a news conference, Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman Trinh Xuan Lang said that Mr. Fujita had told his Japanese [as received] hosts that Japan was ready to make efforts to find a solution to the Cambodian stalemate.

For his part, the Japanese diplomatic source said, "Mr. Thach passed on his criticisms on this subject to Mr. Fujita."

Mr. Thach said Wednesday Japan could play a role in solving the Cambodian crisis if it "contributed to the talks between the Cambodian parties and the countries concerned. [passage omitted]"

#### **Protest Sent to Iran on Persian Gulf Attacks**

*OW020855 Tokyo KYODO in English 0841 GMT  
2 Oct 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO—Japan lodged a strong protest to Iran Friday over what is believed to be Iranian attacks on two Japanese tankers in the Persian Gulf Wednesday.

Takashi Onda, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau, said he made the protest to 'Ali Asghar Farshchi, charge d'affaires at the Iranian Embassy in Tokyo at his ministry.

The envoy promised to convey the Japanese protest to his government and he will inform of the reply if any from Iran.

Onda told Farshchi, "it is extremely regrettable that *Nichi-haru Maru* (owned by Nissho Shipping Co.) and the Liberian tanker *Western City* (chartered by Japan Line LTD.) were attacked by what is believed to have been Iranian gunboats Wednesday," Onda said.

He said Japan is concerned that the attacks might have a negative effect on the friendly relations between the two countries.

Onda told reporters the gunboats were believed to have been Iranian in view of the place and ways of attacks and objective data accumulated by Japan so far.

Farshchi denied they were Iranian attacks, saying that Iran is opposed to an increase of tension in the Gulf and it has never attacked commercial vessels, Onda quoted the envoy as telling.

The envoy also said that it would be to Iran's disadvantage to hit Japanese vessels when the Iran-Iran war is in a delicate stage as it is at present.

The Iranian Government remains unchanged in its policy to develop cooperative relations with Japan, Farshchi told Onda.

According to the ministry, an estimated 280 commercial vessels on more have been hit in the Gulf so far, of which about two-thirds were believed to have been attacked by Iraq and the rest by Iran.

Among them, there were 15 vessels owned by Japanese companies or with Japanese crew aboard.

#### **Shared Cost of Protecting Gulf Shipping Urged**

*OW281307 Tokyo KYODO in English 1255 GMT  
28 Sep 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 28 KYODO—Masayoshi Ito, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Policy Affairs Research Council, said Monday that Japan should help shoulder more of the cost of stationing U.S. forces in Japan as a way of sharing the responsibility of securing safe navigation in the Persian Gulf.

Ito's remark followed a pledge made last Monday by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at a U.S.-Japan summit meeting in New York that Japan will soon decide on how it will contribute to guaranteeing safe shipping in the Gulf region.

In outlining his policy, the former foreign minister stressed the need to revise the U.S.-Japan status of forces agreement which limits Japan's ability to fund the stationing of U.S. forces in the country.

The Japanese Government has been studying the possibility of shouldering the cost directly involved in U.S. military operations in the Gulf, giving economic assistance to Gulf nations or increasing Japan's share of the cost regarding U.S. forces in Japan.

Japan has been paying some of the expenses for the maintenance of U.S. forces in Japan since 1978. It appropriated about 18.7 billion yen for the wages of Japanese workers at U.S. bases, and about 6.5 billion yen for the improvement of U.S. military facilities in fiscal 1986.

#### **Foreign Minister Visits Latin America**

##### **Pays 2-Day Visit to Guatemala**

For reportage on the 2-day visit by Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari, including his unveiling of a diplomatic initiative for the Central American region and his meeting with Guatemalan officials, see the Guatemala subsection of the Central America section of the 1 October Latin America *Daily Report*.

### Visits Venezuela

For Caracas and *Kyodo* reportage on the visit of Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari to Venezuela, including his meeting with Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi, see the Venezuelan subsection of the South America section of the 1 October Latin America *Daily Report*.

### North Korea

#### **Kim Il-song Views Newly Made Farm Machines** *SK021008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT* 2 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song saw newly-made farm machines on October 1.

He was accompanied by Comrades Yon Hyong-muk, Kang Song-san, So Kwan-hui and Kim Chang-chu, and chief secretaries of provincial party committees and other officials concerned.

The agricultural working people of the Hwasong cooperative farm in Yongsong District, Pyongyang municipality, and the research collective of the agricultural mechanization institute manufactured new rice sower and maize sower by displaying a high degree of revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in hearty response to the party's policy of comprehensive mechanisation of farming.

President Kim Il-song deeply acquainted himself with the structures, efficiency and mechanism of the new farm machines and watched them operating. He expressed deep satisfaction over the successful manufacture of the efficient and rational farm machines by the agricultural working people of the Hwasong cooperative farm and research collective of the agricultural mechanisation institute with their own efforts and technique and highly praised their achievements.

Saying that it is a duty of the communists to completely free the farmers from toilsome work, he gave programmatic teachings which would serve as a guideline in carrying through "theses on the socialist rural question in our country" by making a greater number of modern farm machines of various kinds suitable to the topographical conditions of our country and energetically accelerating the comprehensive mechanisation of agriculture.

#### **Yi Kun-mo Greets Zhao on PRC Anniversary** *SK011017 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean* 1300 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Comrade Yi Kun-mo, premier of the State Administration Council, sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council.

The congratulatory message points out that the warmest congratulations are extended to him and to the fraternal Chinese people on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the PRC founding.

The congratulatory message points out that by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, the Chinese people, under the CPC leadership, have courageously overcome obstacles in the way of their advancement for the past 38 years; have taken great strides in socialist revolution and construction; and have turned a backward China into a new daily-prospering socialist China.

The congratulatory message points out that the Korean people sincerely rejoice over, as they would their own, the successes that the Chinese people have brought about in the struggle for socialist construction and for modernization with Chinese characteristics, while adhering to the four cardinal principles since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

The congratulatory message says that he is confident that the traditional Korea-Chinese relations of friendship and cooperation, which have been formed in blood and which have overcome sufferings in history, will be consolidated and developed through generations. The congratulatory message also points out that using this occasion, the premier sincerely wishes that the 13th CPC congress will be marked with high political fervor and labor successes and that greater successes will be brought about in the Chinese people's struggle to successfully implement the Seventh 5-year People's Economic Plan and in his [Zhao Ziyang] responsible tasks.

#### **KCNA on Report on U.S. Arms Buildup** *SK020455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT* 2 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)—A radio in Seoul quoted a report on "the disposition of U.S. military forces in the Pacific" announced by the U.S. Defence Department on September 30 that a considerable part of the budget of the U.S. Command in the Pacific for the plan of military modernization is allotted to the strengthening of the war potential of the U.S. troops occupying South Korea.

Notably, the old type UH 1 helicopters have been replaced by a new type UH 60 Black Hawk helicopters and M-48 tanks by M-60 tanks and Cobra helicopters carrying 8 TOW anti-tank missiles have been added.

The U.S. imperialists have drastically intensified war preparations for bacteriological and chemical warfare.

The report repeatedly stressed that such arms buildup was one of the U.S. most important Pacific strategy.

**Daily on U.S. Reaction to Disarmament**

SK020501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT  
2 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)—The U.S. authorities, much upset by the rising tone of support at home and abroad for the DPRK's massive arms reduction proposal, are working overtime to hamstring the influence of this proposal.

This is the topic of a *Nodong Sinmun* article today.

The article by military analyst Ok Kil-son captioned "sinister intention of those averse to disarmament" notes that the U.S. State Department on September 28 made its spokesman Oakley take issue with the DPRK's plan of unilaterally slashing the forces of the Korean People's Army by 100,000 men, saying "North Korea offers no on-site verification of its claim of demobilizing 30,000 to 40,000 men." And a spokesman for the U.S. Defense Department published an overrated number of the DPRK's Armed Forces and armament.

It says:

This is a very arrogant and despicable propaganda.

Since the United States is not willing to accept our disarmament proposal we have started unilateral reduction of our Armed Forces. Nonetheless, they are haggling us over the absence of "on-site verification." This cannot be construed otherwise than an overbearing and futile interventionist act of those who have been put on the defensive by our proposal in face of the world.

In taking issue with us over the absence of "on-site verification," the U.S. authorities seek to make the world people skeptical about our sincere, unilateral step and cross out its significance. In the final analysis, this shows that they have an antipathy to disarmament and are trying to mislead public opinion.

Oakley said the DPRK's disarmament proposal was "large steps in military field that are now impracticable." This is a cock-and-bull story.

Realizing disarmament on the Korean peninsula is now a most urgent demand, contrary to their allegation. Disarmament is, indeed, a key to the solution of all problems under the present circumstances where huge Armed Forces are standing in acute confrontation with each other along the military demarcation line and that might trigger off an arms conflict any moment.

The U.S. authorities hold that only the north and the south of Korea should sit at the negotiating table to solve the question of arms reduction on the Korean peninsula. This is also an argument against reason.

Huge U.S. Armed Forces are present in South Korea at present. And it is the United States which holds the prerogative of command over the puppet army. The confrontation of Armed Forces is growing acute and the danger of war is increasing on the Korean peninsula because of the U.S. military strategy.

The United States is the very one which has rendered the situation on the Korean peninsula strained as it is today.

The U.S. intention to stay away from negotiations for disarmament cannot but be understood as its unwillingness to realize disarmament.

The question of arms reduction on the Korean peninsula and negotiations on the U.S. troop pullout from South Korea should inevitably involve the north and the south of Korea and the United States.

The United States is slinging mud at our reasonable, realistic and fair disarmament proposal and our unilateral arms reduction step, only to betray its insidious intention to continue along the road of arms buildup, not arms reduction.

The United States should no more commit itself to "the relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula" only in words but take practical steps toward it, accept our disarmament proposal and come out to the negotiating table for disarmament.

We will watch how the U.S. authorities behave as to the disarmament issue for the relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula.

**Further Report**

SK020833 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
2146 GMT 1 Oct 87

[NODONG SINMUN 2 October article by military commentator Ok Kil-son: "Wicked Ulterior Motive of Those Who Do Not Want Arms Reduction"]

[Text] About 1 and 1/2 months ago, the government of our Republic proposed a large-scale reduction of Armed Forces on the Korean peninsula and has been making sincere efforts to realize it; and, to open a breakthrough in the reduction of armed forces, it has been briskly engaged in the work of unilaterally reducing 100,000 troops from the KPA ranks.

Our consistent position and sincere efforts to reduce the Armed Forces on a large scale, to bring an end to armed confrontation, and to ease tension on the Korean peninsula are supported and welcomed by many countries and people of the world. In particular, they highly appraise our showing an example by sharply reducing our Armed Forces unilaterally and demand that the United States and the South Korean persons in authority positively



respond to our arms reduction proposal at an early date. This is a clear manifestation of the justness of our government's arms reduction proposal.

However, the U.S. persons in authority, perturbed by the increasing support for our proposal at home and abroad, are maneuvering in various ways to impair the influence of this proposal. On 28 September the U.S. State Department abused us by having its spokesman, Oakley, state that the North Korean claim that it has already discharged 30,000 to 40,000 men according to the plan of unilaterally reducing 100,000 troops from the KPA ranks has not been verified on the site. The U.S. Defense [as heard] Department spokesman announced the size of our troops and arms and equipment in an exaggerated and forged manner. This is a very arrogant, rude, and mean act.

As for the issue of verifying the arms reduction on the Korean peninsula, in our proposal we proposed that, when an agreement is reached on arms reduction and the work of reducing Armed Forces is in progress, the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission conduct stage-by-stage verification to confirm the status of the reduction of Armed Forces in the North and the South and the status of the U.S. troop withdrawal to ensure its successful implementation. However, the United States has not even tried to accept our arms reduction proposal.

Ever, under such circumstances, from the sheer desire to promote the settlement of the issue of arms reduction, we are unilaterally reducing Armed Forces. Criticizing us for this for lack of on-site verification is a presumptuous and absurd act of interference of those who are on the defensive because of our proposal.

Different from the U.S. propaganda, while unilaterally reducing the KPA Armed Forces, we publicized its progress through various types of mass media so that many people in the world may know this. The U.S. persons in authority may know the status of the reduction of our Armed Forces; nevertheless, they abuse us, saying that on-site verification is not available. Their ulterior motive for this is to lead the people of the world to have doubts about our sincere unilateral measure and to obliterate its significance; this shows that they do not like arms reduction after all, and that they are attempting to lead public opinion elsewhere.

By nature, the U.S. imperialists do not like verification. They unilaterally frustrated the agreement on mutually inspecting the bringing in of military equipment and military personnel from outside the Korean border provided for in the Korean Armistice Agreement and have brought military equipment without limit into South Korea. It is preposterous that those who wantonly violate this valid agreement criticize the issue on which no agreement has been reached.

Oakley said that our arms reduction proposal is a military measure which cannot be implemented at present. This is absurd. Different from their assertion, realizing arms reduction on the Korean peninsula is the most urgent demand. In the situation in which the vast Armed Forces are in sharp confrontation across the Military Demarcation Line, which can result in an armed conflict at any time, arms reduction is the key to the solution of all problems. Only through arms reduction can we think of ending military and political confrontation and the promotion of peace and peaceful reunification.

Judging also from the practical military point of view, arms reduction at present is never impossible to implement. Since we have no intention of invading the South and while we are unilaterally reducing 100,000 troops after making an arms reduction proposal, there should be no reason why they cannot withdraw the U.S. Armed Forces from South Korea and reduce the Armed Forces of the puppet army. The problem is that the U.S. persons in authority do not have the will and sincerity for arms reduction.

The bilateral small-scale measures in nonmilitary fields that they mention, such as mutual family visits and trade, cannot resolve the state of tension. The United States and the South Korean persons in authority will know this well in light of past experience. Nevertheless, they persistently mention it. Herein lies their wicked ulterior motive for not putting the issue of arms reduction on the agenda.

The U.S. persons in authority urge that only the North and the South sit together to solve the issue of reducing armed forces on the Korean peninsula. This is an utterly unreasonable assertion. There are large U.S. Armed Forces in South Korea. It is the United States that has the military prerogative of supreme command over the puppet army. Because of the U.S. military strategy, the state of armed confrontation is sharpened and the danger of war is increased on the Korean peninsula. The ring-leader that has made the situation on the Korean peninsula as grave as it is today is the United States. The U.S. attempt to not get involved in the arms reduction negotiation has to be interpreted to mean that it does not want arms reduction. The negotiation for the issue of reducing Armed Forces on the Korean peninsula and withdrawing the U.S. forces from South Korea can be realized only when the North, the South, and the United States all participate in it.

That the United States criticizes and slanders our reasonable, realistic, fair, and just arms reduction proposal and our unilateral measure for the reduction of Armed Forces shows their wicked plot to continue to advance to the road of arms buildup, not arms reduction. That the United States criticizes our arms reduction proposals and publicizes the size of our Armed Forces in an exaggerated and forged manner is designed to justify their arms buildup.

Recently, the United States, raving about the threat of southward invasion, reorganized many units in South Korea; increased new-type military aircraft, tanks, and other military equipment; and brought the scope of the operational waters of the U.S. Pacific Fleet close to South Korea. Moreover, under the pretext of successfully holding the Seoul Olympics, they are attempting to accelerate saving war materials for emergency; deploying the vast U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force units in South Korea and its surrounding areas; and raving that they will protect South Korea with a nuclear umbrella. The South Korean puppet traitor also made a bellicose violent outburst, taking advantage of the Olympics, that they will crush the North with life-or-death resolve.

This shows that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are not at all interested in arms reduction for the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula, but that they are dashing toward the road of arms buildup and new war preparations, especially the road of nuclear war preparations, to push ahead with the aggressive U.S. strategy toward Korea and Asia and its reactionary world strategy and to sustain their colonial military fascist rule by Armed Forces in South Korea. These maneuvers are an intolerable criminal act running counter to the current trend of aspiring for peace and arms reduction and is an open challenge to the peace-loving people of the world who desire the realization of arms reduction on the Korean peninsula and the creation of a new advantageous environment for peace and peaceful reunification.

The United States should not rave only in words that they will make efforts to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, but should take practical steps for it, accept our arms reduction proposal, and come forward to the negotiation table for arms reduction.

The South Korean puppets should stop the antinational war maneuvers for intensifying confrontation with us and for prolonging military fascist dictatorship according to the U.S. imperialists' instructions; instead they should step down from power.

We will watch how the U.S. persons in authority will act in connection with the arms reduction issue for the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula.

#### **South's 'Arms Demonstration' Viewed**

SK020506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT  
2 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)—*Nodong Sinmun* Friday comments on the "biggest arms demonstration" ever since the founding of the South Korean puppet army which was staged on October 1, the day when it came into being.

The author of the commentary notes:

They held what they called "commemorative ceremony" with indefinite "special alert order" issued to the three services of the puppet army and then staged an arms demonstration and street parade with the mobilisation of the puppet Ground, Naval and Air Forces, "Reserve Forces," commandos of all arms, various types of guided missiles, F-16 fighter-bombers, and what not.

This rowdyism of the puppets was a premeditated act for rounding off war preparations and whipping up the spirit of North-South confrontation among the population and an open threat to the South Korean students, workers and patriotic democratic forces that had risen up in the struggle for independence, democracy and reunification.

This criminal scheme was made crystal clear in the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's "admonition" at the "commemorative ceremony."

No sooner had he stood before the microphone than he incited hostile feelings against the fellow countrymen, heaping malicious abuses on the North, with high-flown phraseology about "firm will of self-reliant defense" and "blocking of aggression from outside," he openly agitated war, crying that they "should fight communism for existence" and "must win this fight." It is disgusting to hear the war servitors cry for "smashing aggression from outside" and "self-reliant defense" while leaving a half of the country an area under occupation of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and their nuclear base. This is no more than a declaration that they will light the fuse of a war of aggression against the northern half of the republic, riding on the nuclear war chariot of the U.S. imperialists.

The Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, chewing his nails, complained in his "admonition" that the South Korean younger generation "was denying the liberal democratic system, fascinated by the leftist idea and the assertions of the North." In this he confessed to the main reason for their armed rampage this time.

The arms demonstration of the puppet clique unprecedented in scale was intended to threaten with force the people who had risen up for independence, democracy and reunification, and it suggested that they would set the Armed Forces in motion, in case the campaign for the extension of the dictatorship miscarried.

#### **Olympic Chairman Phones Southern Counterpart**

SK020411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT  
2 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)—Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Olympic committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telephone message today to the chairman of the South Korean Olympic Committee.



In the message he informed the latter that two liaison officers of our side authorized by the DPRK Olympic Committee would hand over to the South Korean side the second letter concerning the 24th Olympic games to the chairman of the South Korean Olympic Committee at 10:00 on October 3 at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom in this connection he requested the South Korean side to take appropriate measures.

**New Group in South Designed To Stifle People**  
*SK011247 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT*  
1 Oct 87

["Scheme To Prop Up Crumbling Anti-Communist Wall"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)—A general meeting of the Preparatory Committee for framing up an anti-communist organisation dubbed "National Congress for Defence of Democracy Against Communism" was held in Seoul on September 28, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The ragtag group is advertising that the organisation to be inaugurated in mid-October will conduct a "sustained anti-communist campaign" to "destroy the pro-communist forces."

This is another criminal move of traitorous elements to stifle the South Korean people's movement for independence, democracy and reunification under the pretext of anti-communism.

It is an irreversible trend at present that the South Korean students and people of all strata oppose outside forces and fascist dictatorship and demand democracy and reunification.

Thrown into a state of thorough discomfiture by this, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group is scheming to frame up a new anti-communist organisation by bringing together anti-communist fanatics, while kicking up a frantic suppressive row with outcries for "eradication of pro-communist leftist forces."

It must not be overlooked that they are craftily trying to deceive the people by creating the impression that it has anything to do with the interests of the people by using the phraseology of "all-people organisation" and "defence of democracy".

With no amount of attempts, however, can they deceive the awakened people or keep the anti-communist system from falling.

**World Communists Support Troop Reductions**  
*SK021016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT*  
2 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)—A joint statement supporting the disarmament proposal as clarified in the July 23 DPRK Government statement was made public on September 20 by delegates of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, the Communist Party of Ireland, the Workers' Party of Switzerland, the Swiss Autonomous Socialist Party, the Communist Party of Portugal, the Communist Party of Belgium, the Communist Party of San Marino, the Communist Party of Netherlands, the Communist Party of Finland and the Communist Party of Lebanon which attended the organ festivals of the German Communist party and the Italian Communist Party.

The statement stressed that the DPRK proposal for phased reduction of Armed Forces in the North and the South to keep them less than 100,000 each from 1992 and subsequent withdrawal of all the U.S. Armed Forces including nuclear weapons from South Korea and dismantlement of the U.S. military bases there and another proposal to hold North-South foreign ministers' talks of Korea with the attendance of the U.S. secretary of state in a convenient place at an early date for its realisation are the practical and concrete one which conforms with the world's trend of advancing towards peace, disarmament and detente. [sentence as received]

The statement demanded that the United States and the South Korean authorities approach the DPRK disarmament proposal with sincerity and respond to it without delay.

**South Korea**

**Chon Deplores Leftist Youth Behavior**  
*SK020235 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
2 Oct 87 pp 1, 4

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday expressed deep concern over the moves of some young people imbued with leftist ideology and North Korean Communist propaganda, aimed at destroying the liberal democracy through a violent revolution.

In a speech on the 39th Armed Forces Day at the Yoido Plaza, President Chon particularly deplored the frivolous behavior by some prominent people, taking sides with the pro-Communist groups out of "political expediency."

First Lady Yi Sun-cha, Cabinet members, military commanders, and members of the foreign diplomatic corps, attended the two-hour ceremony, featured by the presidential review of the troops and parades by infantry and mechanized units.

In the speech, Chon said, "We cannot but be deeply concerned about the fact that some young people nowadays have become so beguiled by leftist ideology and North Korean propaganda, as to seek a violent revolution to destroy the liberal democratic system."

"This cannot be excused simply because they are of an age of intellectual curiosity," Chon noted.

He particularly stressed, "It is truly deplorable, furthermore, that even some prominent citizens, who ought to take the lead in defending the cause of the Republic, are being frivolously misled to take sides with clearly recognizable pro-Communist groups, out of political expediency."

The Chief Executive said that faced with grim internal and external circumstances, the country must not "entertain any illusion about its national security" which he said is a "matter of life and death" for the Korean people.

He went on to say that those who purposefully turn a closed eye to the existence of the real enemy, and the gravity of its threat, must realize that the absolute majority of the people will never tolerate such attitudes.

The President said that there has not been any fundamental change in the 40-year-old unyielding North Korean strategy of unifying the Korean peninsula under Communism by war, by internal subversion or by any other means.

He particularly cautioned that the aggression-minded North Korean Communists at times make gestures of reconciliation under the sham slogans of "nationalism," "Self-reliance" and "unification."

Chon termed this merely a "tactical variation," as has been evidenced by the North Korean Communists varied and repeated acts of attempted provocation.

Chon pointed out that experiments with Communism over the last several decades have proved that it cannot at all deliver on its promises, and that major Communists powers have recently begun to alter their own policies.

Against the current trend for gradual change in the line of Communism in some major Communist nations, North Korea has sealed off and regimented its society with a thoroughness that is almost beyond imagination, converting itself into a huge concentration camp under a personality cult that borders on phony religious fanaticism, according to Chon.

President Chon said that the fire power and mobility of the ROK Armed Forces are now incomparably greater than in the past, as a result of development of the country's defense industry.

Chon cited the mass-production of Model 88 tanks and deployment of various guided missiles, and F-16 advanced fighter craft as a good example of the buildup of the nation's defense capabilities.

In several years, the country will thus achieve a sufficient fighting and retaliatory capability not only to promptly beat back any form of enemy invasion in a one-on-one war with the Communist North, but also to deal the North a crushing blow to punish it, Chon predicted.

The President urged the military to further enhance their sense of loyalty to the nation as well as their combat readiness so that they can faultlessly deal with any contingency.

#### **Police Arrest More Leftist Activists**

SK020442 Seoul YONHAP in English 0427 GMT  
2 Oct 87

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 2 (YONHAP)—Korean police have recently rounded up a group of anti-government activists in their early 20s who had attempted to spread among workers the *chuche* (subjectivism) ideas advocated by North Korean President Kim Il-song with the ultimate goal of provoking a socialist revolution, police announced Friday.

The national police headquarters said in a statement that they have arrested 10 activists and indicted another without physical detention, while launching a manhunt for the group's top leader and 26 others. Police said the activists are accused of having conspired to infiltrate work sites disguised as workers in order to train the laborers as members of the main army of proletariat revolution.

Police said the top leader, identified as Yim Kyu-yong, 29, a graduate of Seoul National University (SNU), conspired with Yun Yong-chu, 25, a former SNU student, on two occasions in July last year to organize a workers' activist group inside the Sungnam City industrial complex. Yim allegedly delivered lectures to his sympathizers on his theory of the National Liberation People's Democratic Revolution (NLPDR) on three occasions in August last year.

Yun Yong-chu, who was earlier expelled from Seoul National University, allegedly organized an on-the-spot activists' group for national liberation. Police said the group adopted the Korean Communists' struggle for the founding of a political party as its policy line.

Yun has also instructed his followers to be actively involved in major public gatherings this year, including the April 19 commemorative ceremony, the peace march of June 10, the ceremony honoring the late worker Yi Sok-kyu on Aug. 28, a workers' rally on July 25 at the Sungnam industrial complex when workers called for the

return of their discharged colleagues, and a joint student-worker rally for a mutual alliance held at the Yonsei University campus on Aug. 23.

**Kims Affirm Separate Presidential Candidacies**  
*SK020113 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
2 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung expressed their firm position again yesterday to run for president even in the face of strong opposition from lawmakers and dissident groups.

Kim Yong-sam will embark on provincial tours next week to go into full-fledge campaigns while Kim Tae-chung is believed to be seriously considering establishing a new party.

The 59-year-old RDP president, who had made a virtual declaration of his candidacy Wednesday, will start his long-delayed trip to Pusan, Taegu, Masan, Chonju and Chunchon around Oct. 10.

Kim Tae-chung held a lengthy closed-door meeting yesterday with core members of his faction at a Seoul hotel to study the course of action he should take to run for the election.

After the meeting, RDP vice president Yi Chung-chae, who backs Kim Tae-chung, hinted that his boss is expected to declare his candidacy around Oct. 12 if Kim Yong-sam insists on running for president.

The National Assembly is set to pass the new constitutional amendment bill Oct. 12 so that it can be put to national referendum for approval.

It was not decided yet whether Kim Tae-chung will run for president as the nominee of a new party or as an independent, his aides said.

But most of his close aides suggest that it is best for their leader to form a new party to run for president.

The 62-year-old Kim said that he would reveal his position regarding presidential candidacy in a week after full consultation with his faction members, other followers, dissidents and religious representatives.

Before announcing his final presidential decision, Kim Tae-chung said he would visit Chonju, capital city of Cholla-pukto, and Songnam City near Seoul to "find what the people want him to do."

Kim Tae-chung is scheduled to attend a debate at Yonsei University tomorrow. The one-day forum was organized by the powerful National Coalition for Democratic Constitution. RDP president Kim Yong-sam declined their invitation.

As the two rival opposition leaders show no sign of dropping their presidential ambition, 12 junior lawmakers of the RDP announced their intention to bolt out of factional affiliations in a press conference yesterday.

The 12 lawmakers, six from the Sangdo-dong faction, five from the Tonggyo-dong camp, and one neutral, called on the two Kims to hold a special national convention this month to nominate a single candidate.

They expressed the opinion that the RDP nomination convention should not be held without consent from both factions.

The Kim Yong-sam camp plans to push ahead with the party convention before Oct. 20, as scheduled to nominate an opposition candidate.

But the Kim Tae-chung side threatened to foil the convention unless it is held through mutual consent.

The 12 younger lawmakers urged all seven RDP vice presidents to leave their posts if the two Kims fail to reach an agreement on single candidacy.

Six relatively neutral RDP lawmakers visited the houses of the two Kims yesterday to convey the resolution of all RDP lawmakers formulated in a caucus Wednesday. They offered to arrange a meeting between the rival leaders to field a single candidate today.

RDP president Kim Yong-sam said he is ready to meet his political friend of convenience, at any time, at any place. He repeated his firm position to run for president, however.

Kim Tae-chung also met the six lawmakers in the afternoon but questioned whether the meeting will produce any agreement.

"It is not difficult for me to meet president Kim (Yong-sam)," he said, "but the result of the meeting is more important than the meeting itself."

The RDP advisor said he will meet the RDP chief when the latter has the intention to seek a dialogue with him on holding a national nomination convention.

Kim Yong-sam said "I will meet advisor Kim (Tae-chung) any time, even by cancelling any prior appointments as I think nothing is more important than the single candidacy issue."

"The agreement on a single candidate before Chusok may be an excellent present to the people of the nation," the RDP president said.

RDP spokesman Kim Tae-yong said his boss will leave open a dialogue channel with Kim Tae-chung on the crucial issue of single candidacy during the provincial tours.



He said, "The RDP head will tour the provincial cities in the capacity of the head of the nation's first opposition party."

During the tour, Kim Yong-sam will emphasize that the upcoming election has a historic meaning of terminating military dictatorship, after 26 years, the spokesman said.

**Kim Yong-sam Faction To Hold Meeting**  
*SK020149 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean*  
0100 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] The National Affairs Research Institute, an organization of RDP President Kim Yong-sam's faction, has decided to hold a meeting in Pusan on 17 October to nominate President Kim Yong-sam to be a presidential candidate. The National Affairs Research Institute announced today that it is looking for a place where this Pusan meeting, which will be organized by the Committee to Nominate President Kim Yong-sam as a Presidential Candidate, which is allied with the Pusan Local Chapter of the RDP, can be held.

In his report at today's council meeting of the National Affairs Research Institute, Kim Tok-yong, chief secretary to the president, said: Regional sentiment is gradually worsening. For example, the meeting to open the office of the Kwangju chapter of the Democratic Mountain Climbing Society could not be held because the owner of the building notified us of the cancellation of the building rental contract on the grounds that Sangdo-dong-faction offices can not be opened in South Cholla Province and because he had removed the furniture from the office.

Chief Secretary Kim further said: However, the meeting to organize the Kunsan chapter of the Democratic Mountain Climbing Society was orderly held in Kunsan, North Cholla Province, with [RDP] Vice President Choe Hyong-u and approximately 400 members of the Democratic Mountain Climbing Society attending.

**Forces Call for One Presidential Candidate**  
*SK020418 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean*  
0300 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] It has been learned that approximately 60 off-stage figures signed a document calling for a single RDP presidential candidate and delivered it to the Kim Yong-sam side and the Kim Tae-chung side. The document states that for prerequisites as a presidential candidate, for the next government to realize democratization, a presidential candidate must be one who can cure the Kwangju situation, who can resolve the discord caused by the industrialization of society, and who can present a vision on unification. In this way, they indirectly supported one of the two Kims.

A person associated with the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution [NCDC] said that approximately 60 people, including Ham Sok-hon, Mun Ik-hwan, Ko Un, and Han Sung-hon, off-stage figures who participate in the NCDC, signed the document.

The off-stage forces had maintained the basic principle of calling for a single candidacy in connection with the RDP presidential candidacy issue. However, some circles of the off-stage forces, while citing prerequisites for candidacy, called for a single candidacy. This is a noteworthy change to an active attitude. In particular, the NCDC plans to hold an advisory meeting this afternoon with the two Kims attending and plans to express its views around 5 October after hearing the two Kims' views on a single candidacy around 5 October.

**Daily Publishes Poll on Political Issues**  
*SK250550 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean*  
22 Sep 87 p 9

[Report by Ko Hung-kil on the result of a poll of 1,500 adults on "the Korean people's consciousness of life" conducted by the CHUNGANG SVP (expansion unknown), a sister organization of CHUNGANG ILBO, around 10 August to mark the 22nd anniversary of the founding of CHUNGANG ILBO]

[Text] It has been learned that the majority of our people believe that democracy can be realized and that the rivals of whoever wins in the presidential election would accept the result of the election.

On the possibility for democratization, 77.5% showed an affirmative reaction, while 9.9% replied negatively. Thus, one may note a major trend toward an optimistic view for democratization.

On the presidential election scheduled for December, 47.7% of the people noted that if the candidate from the ruling party wins in the election, the opposition party would accept the result of the elections, while 25.5% of the people said that the opposition would not accept the result. Thus, nearly 2 times more people showed an affirmative view than did a negative one. Meanwhile, 48.4% of people noted that if the opposition party wins in the election, the ruling party would accept the result, while 24.1% replied that the ruling party would not accept, thus showing 2 times more people hold an affirmative opinion than do a negative one.

However, the percentage of the people who predict the "acceptance" is less than 50%. This means that the people still feel somewhat uneasy about the political situation after the election.

On the 29 June declaration by DJP President No Tae-u, which won support from a broad range of people, 10.1% noted that it fully reflected the people's aspirations; 49.1% noted that it reflected most of the aspirations; and

44.7% noted that it reflected a little. Thus, 93.9% showed an affirmative reaction and only 6.1% expressed a negative view, stressing that the declaration has not reflected the people's aspirations.

On the force which exercised the greatest influence on bringing about the declaration, 40.8% of the people replied that it was the university students; 25.5% noted that it was the general populace; 7.2% noted that it was the opposition parties, including the Reunification Democratic Party; 5.8% said that it was the opposition forces; and 4.9% stressed that it was the party President No himself.

A total of 66.3% the people said that the most influential force in bringing about the declaration was the university students and general citizens. Thus, the view that the declaration was a product of civil movement with the students, not the political sphere, as its center was more positive than the others.

On a desirable form of government, more people (54.6%) prefer the presidential system, compared with 24.3

who prefer the parliamentary cabinet system. Thus, the gap has widened when compared with last year's opinion poll, which showed 39.9% favoring the presidential system and 27.1% favoring the parliamentary cabinet system.

This seems to be a result of the agreement on the direct presidential election system, which the ruling and opposition parties have come to agree on since the 29 June declaration. However, the fact that 24.3% still support the parliamentary cabinet system shows that there is now a strong force which favors the parliamentary cabinet system in our country.

On the method of presidential election, the overwhelming majority of the people (96.2%) favors the direct election system over indirect elections (3.8%)

On the presidential term, support for two 4-year terms is a little higher (47.4%) than that for one 6-year term (43.5%). But the difference is negligible. This shows that the question is not a big issue among the people.

On the form of election campaigns, the majority (71.7%) favors the public election campaign system, and only 21.5% favor an unlimited election campaign, which the opposition party is demanding.

This phenomenon is worth noting because it shows that most people are concerned about extreme confrontation, an overheated atmosphere, the aggravation of provincialism, and the use of enormous amounts of campaign funds that may be brought about by the direct election system.

On the question of a single opposition presidential candidate, over which Messrs Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung are feverishly competing, 51.1% say a single opposition candidate will be possible, while 25.7% predict both of them will run. This shows that the optimistic opinion over a single opposition candidate is superior. But, considering that 23.1% of those responding say they don't know and 25.7% predict that both of them will run, it can be realized that nearly half of the people are pessimistic or suspicious about the question.

Among those who say a single candidate will be possible, there are more men than women; more educated people, including collegians, than not highly educated people; and more people in their thirties than other age groups.

Among those who say there will be a single candidate, the rates for two Kims are 54.1% to 45.9%, a small difference.

On the method of choosing a single candidate, many more people (64%) say "through agreement between the two persons," while 29.1% say "through voting-competition."

On the question of the age limit of voters, a heated item which the eight-man ruling and opposition political negotiation talks failed to reach an agreement on, the number of respondents who said that the current age limit of 20 is adequate was overwhelming (69.1%), compared with the number of respondents who preferred the age limit of 18 (28.5%) that the RDP advocates. On this question, there were no differences found based on the respondents' sex, age, education, or income.

On the question of the electorate system for national assemblymen, 41.9% of the respondents liked the minor electorate system of electing one man in one electoral district, 38.5% liked the present electorate system of electing two men in one electoral district, and 7.6% liked the medium electorate system of electing two to five men in one electoral district. This shows that the minor electorate system, which has been asserted in the past 3 years, received the highest support. However, the present electorate system of electing two men in one electoral district also won high support. Along with this, male respondents preferred the minor electorate system (48.2%), more than did female respondents (35.2%). Respondents in their twenties preferred the current electorate system, while respondents in their thirties or older preferred the minor electorate system. This is not what we expected. There was a tendency for respondents living in urban areas to prefer the minor electorate system, while those in rural areas liked the current electorate system.

On the question of the proportional representation system, 46.4% opposed it and 26.6% supported it. Thus, respondents generally responded negatively toward the system.

On the method of distributing the seats elected from the proportional representation system, 11.7% of the respondents liked the present method in which two-thirds of the total seats are given to the majority party. Some 57.0% of the respondents said that the seats of the proportional representation system should be allocated according to the polling score of each political party, regardless of the number of national assemblymen of the party elected from local electoral districts. The latter case should be taken into consideration in the upcoming political negotiations for the revision of the present National Assembly Law.

On the question of the local autonomy system, 77% of the respondents said it was "necessary," 7.4% said it was "unnecessary," 15.6% said "I don't know."

In terms of age group, 70.2% of the respondents in their fifties or older said "necessary," while 80.8% of those in their twenties said "necessary." This shows that many people in their fifties or older still have a bad impression of the local autonomy system that was enforced in the past.

On the question of the expected effectiveness of the local autonomy system in the future, 11.3% said "dispersion of power into localities," 42.7% said "balanced development of localities," and 35.3% said "administration suitable to the local situation." This shows that administrative expectations are greater than political expectations.

On the issue of the workers, a focus of popular attention, 75.4% say that politicians do not represent the workers' rights and interests, while only 9.4% say that they do, and 15.2% say that they do not know. This attracts our attention somewhat.

On the issue of the workers' demonstrations and sit-ins, the number of those who say they may stage demonstrations and sit-ins (51.8%) far exceeds the number of those who say they must not (36.2%). This is in contrast to the result of the poll taken last year in which 58.9% said that even though the workers' demands are reasonable, they must refrain from engaging in collective action, while 19.2% said that collective action is inevitable.

Such a result must be viewed considering that an atmosphere for democratization, which has prevailed since 29 June, has affected the poll. Basically, however, such a result is mainly caused by the notion that the current political circles do not adequately represent the workers' rights and interests.

On the issue of the involvement in politics by businessmen, public officials, religious figures, and professors, 47.5% say that the involvement in politics by professors does not matter, while 39.7% responded affirmatively for businessmen, 23.3% for public officials, and 32.7% for religious figures.

In particular, 62.3% say that it would be good for public officials not to get involved in politics.

On the military powers of the north and the South, 59.7% say that North Korea is more powerful than us, while 21.6% say that we are more powerful. However, 48.1% say that we will win if war breaks out, while 10% say that the North will win the war. This means that we have confidence in our national power to a large extent.

On the issue of who must play a leading role in discussing unification, 42.7% still say that the government must play a leading role, while 17.5% respond affirmatively for private social organizations, 14.4% for the ruling and opposition parties, 8.7% for the press, 2.2% for academic circles, and 1.5% for all the people.

Even though a majority of those who answered this poll recognize that the government must play a leading role in discussing unification, they preferred private social organizations to the ruling and opposition parties on this issue. This means that the parties have been incompetent on this issue.

As it was last year, the issue of narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor is pointed out again this year as the most urgent and important of all the issues.

Estimation on various political affairs—unit: %

	Most Important	Not Very Important
Narrowing gap between the rich and the poor	28.1	7.6
Eliminating crimes and social irregularities	14.2	4.8
Maintaining a neutral stance by the military	11.6	12.5
Resuming North-south dialogue	11.5	16.5
Promoting freedom of the press	10.4	4.5
Respecting human rights	8.8	4.3
Democratizing labor-management relations	7.0	4.8
Maintaining a neutral stance by public officials	5.2	19.0
Implementing local autonomy	1.7	26.1
Other issues		1.4



## Burma

### Leaders Send Greetings on PRC Anniversary

BK010649 Rangoon Domestic Service in English  
0200 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] A message of felicitations from President U San Yu has been sent to His Excellency Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

The message reads: The State Council and the people of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma join me in conveying our friendly greetings and warm congratulations to Your Excellency on this occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. I should also like to add to these greetings my own best wishes to Your Excellency's personal good health and for the continued progress and prosperity of the people of the PRC.

I am confident that our traditional ties of friendship and cooperation will be further strengthened in the coming years through our mutual effort.

The prime minister, U Maung Maung Kha, has also sent a message of felicitations to the Chinese premier of the State Council, Zhao Ziyang; and so has the foreign minister, U Ye Gaung, to the state councillor of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs, Wu Xueqian.

### Council Announces Land Tax in Crop Form

BK300636 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
0430 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has issued the following Notification No 9/87 today regarding the peasants' payment of land tax in the form of crops.

The notification reads: Peasants who cultivate and produce scheduled crops, listed below in the appendix, on all farmland throughout the Union of Burma shall pay their regular land tax, not in cash, but in the form of crops at the rate officially prescribed for each scheduled crop in accordance with the Lower Burma Land and Revenue Act, the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Act, the Lower Burma Urban and Rural Land Act, and the Burma Irrigation Act.

Peasants who cultivate crops other than scheduled crops shall pay their regular land tax, not in cash, but in the form of crops at the rate officially prescribed for the scheduled crops.

The payment of land tax in the form of crops will take effect from the time of the 1987 harvest season.

This notification supersedes all other previous notifications regarding the payment of land tax by cash.

Detailed charts on the payment of land tax in the form of crops are published in today's newspapers.

### VOPB on Motive in Decontrolling Crops

BK011411 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma  
in Burmese 1200 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Unattributed "Article": "The Dishonesty of the Burma Socialist Program Party Council of Ministers Notification No 6/87"]

[Excerpts] Notification No 6/87 issued by the so-called Council of Ministers of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] military government on 1 September has been the subject of intense debate both at home and abroad. How far was the military government willing to go? What impact will the move have on production? What was the motive behind this notification? These are baffling questions that need to be answered. So, let us look at some of the conditions that forced the government to issue this notification. [passage omitted]

So how are agricultural conditions in Burma at a time when an agricultural trade war is being waged through subsidies and protectionist measures by world nations like the United States, Japan, the West European countries, Thailand, Argentina, and others? Observers point out that the military government's special high-yield paddy project initiated around 1977-78, after its peak performance some time ago, has now started to decline and no marked improvement can be expected.

We need not concern ourselves with the veracity of such observations, because the very figures released by the military government already paint a very clear picture. The military government estimates for paddy production were 678 million baskets [1 basket equals 1.125 bushel] in 1981-82; 688.85 million baskets in 1982-83; 684.77 million in 1983-84; and 689.2 million in 1985-86. Of these figures, the 1985-86 figures were given as provisional or provisional actual data. The military government figures imply that the paddy production rate lags behind the population growth rate. Presently, the military government is unable to expand cultivated areas substantially and effectively. Mechanization is also beyond their reach. They cannot even supply enough fuel oil for existing water pumps and tractors.

Not only was there no increase in paddy production, but rice exports (?have also declined). The export earnings from rice exports declined from kyat 235.2 crores in 1981-82 to kyat 102 crores in 1982-83 and to kyat 67 crores in 1984. Rice, which has historically been Burma's traditional top export earner, now takes second place.

It is also necessary to mention the domestic rice shortage and the rising prices of commodities. The price of rice per pyi [unit of measurement] in Burma currently ranges from kyat 10 in major cities to kyat 25 to 30 in

provinces. Rice is not available in many places. The price of rice today is double what it was in 1974-75 when workers staged major demonstrations to protest the high prices.

Some, speaking on behalf of the military government, have attributed the deteriorating rice situation to transportation and distribution problems. To disprove this, it is necessary to point out here that the rice problem did not emerge just lately. Major rice shortages on a nationwide scale occurred during 1967 and 1974 under the military government. Rice problems occurred in the country early this year as in the past 1 or 2 years, and there were confrontations in many places between the peasants and BSPP authorities.

Both local and foreign observers have long been predicting that a rice problem will definitely occur this year. There were no major transport and distribution problems when they predicted this. They could make such predictions because only prevailing conditions could have led to scarcity and a shortage of rice. The military government, which has been well aware of the situation since the beginning of this year, handed over the rice distribution task to the cooperatives—notoriously well known in the country. The BSPP military clique, which has its own inspectorates, is fully aware of the incompetence of the cooperatives, but under the circumstances, and to avoid being blamed, the cooperatives have been made the scapegoat. It was like someone about to be stabbed hiring another person to take his place. The result of that move was known in less than a year, and as the rice problem worsened, they realized that there was no way they could solve the problem. Notification No 6/87 was then issued to make the private sector a scapegoat for the problem. It is clear from the facts cited above that the rice problem was not solely caused by transportation and distribution problems. Even if transportation and distribution problems are to be blamed, it is the military government which is responsible for it.

It is common knowledge that the climatic conditions are not very favorable this year. There were floods in some places while other areas faced drought. There are also many peasants who have decided not to grow rice next year because they can no longer tolerate the unjust confiscation of their produce by the military government through its prescribed paddy and surplus paddy quotas.

Under these circumstances, it is surprising to find a clause in the military government's Notification No 6/87 requiring peasants who grow crops, other than the scheduled ones, to pay land revenues with scheduled crops. The notification, issued at a time when conditions are bad, contain many unclear points. Was it a deception, like earlier ones, to hoodwink the people? That baffling question lasted only about 3 days for the people both at home and abroad, because the ordinance to demonetize currency notes aimed at looting the people was issued soon after. The changes promised by the top boss of the military clique then became quite clear.

Like a mad man (?surrounded by fire), the military government, which also faces political, economic, social, and all other hardships, has once again resorted to the dirty means of demonetization—a move which is looked down upon by the whole world. Demonetization seems to be a habitual choice of the military government; it was resorted to once in 1964 and again in November 1985. Not only did the people suffer greatly from it, but the economy also declined following the demonetizations. For instance, just about 2 years after the second round of demonetization, a request had to be made to put Burma on the list of world's poorest nations. Is that not a fact?

It is for this reason that demonstrations staged by the people have taken place. Today, people are no longer baffled by the military government's notifications and ordinances. They have taken to the streets to state quite openly and clearly what they want. The world media is also questioning the military government about its deeds. From their lifetime experience, it would be natural for the people today to wish for a government that would replace the military government and be sympathetic to their needs. Even though the military government will do everything possible to oppose the wishes of the people, the people will definitely carry on their struggle.

Long live the glorious example of the monks and the people who waged the struggles from 5 September!

## BRIEFS

### Japanese Loan, Grant

Deputy Finance and Planning Minister U Nyunt Maung and Japanese Ambassador to Burma Mr Hiroshi Otaka today exchanged notes on agreements on a grant worth Yen 733 million or kyat 33.27 million and a loan worth Yen 30.29 billion or kyat 1,493.66 million from the Japanese Government to the Burmese Government for the fiscal year 1986-87. The grant will be used for buying automatic telephone exchange equipment to improve the telephone system in eight towns, while the loan will be used for the Rangoon City electric power improvement project, the maintenance project for Baluchaung Power Plant No 2, the steam generators improvement project, and the procurement of raw materials and spares for industrial projects. [Summary] [*Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 22 Sep 87*]

### Cambodia

**PRK Ready To Negotiate With Khieu Samphan**  
*BK010622 Hong Kong AFP in English 0529 GMT 1 Oct 87*

[By Gilles Campion]

[Excerpt] Hanoi, Oct 1 (AFP)—The government in Phnom Penh is ready to negotiate with all members of the Cambodian resistance, including the head of the Khmer Rouge faction, Khieu Samphan, a senior Cambodian diplomat said here Thursday.

The Vietnamese-backed government would "from now on, only exclude the two Khmer Rouge leaders Pol Pot and Ieng Sary," the diplomat said. "On the other hand, we are ready to discuss matters with Khieu Samphan."

Observers said it was the first time that a Cambodian Government representative had made such a clear distinction between the traditional leaders of the Khmer Rouge, which has been accused of killing hundreds of thousands of Cambodians between 1975 and 1978.

Phnom Penh has until now refused to negotiate with any members of the so-called Pol Pot clique although it has said it is willing to meet leaders of the two smaller Cambodian resistance factions, Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann.

Phnom Penh, in accepting to talk to Mr. Khieu Samphan, is showing its readiness to resolve the conflict at the same time as it is being discussed at the United Nations, which recognises the tripartite resistance government.

Observers say the ball is now in the Khmer Rouge court, although the Khmer Rouge has always refused to negotiate with the Phnom Penh government, saying the problem can only be resolved by Vietnam.

Asked about the change in the Cambodian position, Mr. Nguyen Co Thach told *Agence France-Presse* that "it is their business and their sovereignty." But the foreign minister ruled out a meeting between Vietnamese officials and Mr. Khieu Samphan. The July 28 agreement "is not stipulating such talks," he said. [passage omitted]

**Heng Samrin on National Reconciliation Policy**  
*BK300725 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0358 GMT 30 Sep 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 Sep (SPK)—During a meeting with representatives of the population of Kandal Stoeng District, Kandal Province, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, stressed that the policy of national reconciliation of the PRK was aimed at reuniting all Cambodians, except Pol Pot and his close lieutenants, in order to build a peaceful and independent Cambodia progressing toward socialism.

Heng Samrin expressed satisfaction with the successes won by the cadres and people of the district in their work and called on them to do their best to promote agricultural production, maintain the security of their locality, and consolidate the revolutionary power.

During his working tour, the Cambodian leader visited the families of combatants fallen for the fatherland and of the wounded soldiers.

**Kong Korm Meets With Gromyko in Moscow**  
*BK021350 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1135 GMT 2 Oct 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 2 October—The PRK's recent statement that it is ready to participate in the meeting of the representatives of the Kampuchean opposition groups has once again demonstrated its goodwill. This was stated by Andrei Gromyko, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Soviet Supreme, while receiving Kong Korm, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and foreign minister, in the Kremlin on September 30 during his stop-over in Moscow on the way back from Africa.

After having been informed of the measures taken by the PRK Government to materialize the national reconciliation policy, the Soviet leader said:

The new constructive initiative of the Kampuchean Government was considered in the Soviet Union an important contribution to the common struggle of the peace forces for abolishing regional conflicts, establishing friendly relations and cooperation in the vast region of Asia and the Pacific.

The Soviet people are convinced that the materialization of this initiative will create good conditions for the political settlement of the Kampuchean problem in conformity with the realities on the Indochinese peninsula.

The Soviet Union, like other countries concerned, is ready to contribute to the political solution to the situation around Kampuchea in the interests of peace and international security. The Soviet Union fully supports the stance of the PRK Government. Like other efforts made by Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, this is also aimed at finding a solution acceptable to all parties concerned. Kampuchea's national problem must be solved by the Kampuchean people themselves without outside interference.

Kong Korm hailed all Soviet peace initiatives as a new step in the peace offensive, and expressed sincere thanks to the Soviet Union for its support and assistance to Kampuchea.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at incessant development of the Soviet-Kampuchean relations in various domains.

**NOVOSTI Praises on Reconciliation Policy**  
*BK011147 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Oct 87*

[Text] Recently, the Soviet news agency *Novosti* published a commentary entitled "Constructive Measures" praising the PRK's national reconciliation.



The commentary pointed out that Cambodia is making a new and important step toward a political solution of complicated problem in Southeast Asia. The commentary notes that the PRK's wide-ranging foreign policy, which concerns not only all levels of people at home but also those living abroad, and first of all the PRK's neighboring states, is based on the principles of peace, independence, nonalignment, and good neighborliness. The commentary stresses that this national reconciliation policy responds to the interests of the Cambodian people and the goal of restoring good neighborly relations and cooperation in Southeast Asia. The commentary concluded by noting that the Soviet Foreign Ministry said in a statement the Soviet Union is ready to contribute to resolving the Cambodian problem politically.

**Chea Soth Meets Soviet Planning Delegation**  
*BK300732 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT  
30 Sep 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 Sep (SPK)—Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, on Tuesday [29 September] received in Phnom Penh a delegation of the USSR State Planning Committee led by the Committee's department chief, I.I. Semenov, on a visit to Cambodia since 23 September.

Chea Soth informed his guests of the efforts made by the Cambodian people in agricultural production to overcome difficulties caused by the recent drought.

He highly appreciated the results of this visit which, he said, will contribute to strengthening the all-round cooperation, especially in the economic field, between Cambodia and the Soviet Union.

Chea Soth thanked the party, government, and people of the USSR for the precious aid given to Cambodia in economic development.

For his part, I.I. Semenov said he was satisfied with the result of his visit to Cambodia and was pleased with the efforts of the Cambodian people in developing the national economy.

**Men Sam-An Receives USSR Experts Delegation**  
*BK020859 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Oct 87*

[Text] In the afternoon of 1 October at the Chamka Mon State Palace, Comrade Men Sam-An, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee's Organization Commission, held cordial talks with the delegation of Soviet experts led by Comrade Ivanov Aleksandr, head of the foreign aid department of the USSR publishing house.

On this occasion, Comrade Ivanov Aleksandr told Comrade Men Sam-An about a number of activities which the delegation had busily carried out concerning the architectural plan of the *Pracheachon* printing press building in order to achieve its construction in the future.

Replying, Comrade Men Sam-An expressed joy at the delegation's efforts on the architectural plan of the *Pracheachon* printing press building for the benefit of the Cambodian people to understand the KPRP correct political lines. Comrade Men Sam-An expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet party, government, and people for providing support to the Cambodian people's just and correct struggle against the genocidal regime, which attempts to destroy the Cambodian people's revival and peaceful life.

**Heng Samrin's Special Envoy Visits Syria**  
*BK011455 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1209 GMT  
30 Sep 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 30—Hor Nam Hong, president Heng Samrin's special envoy, paid an official visit to the Syrian Arab Republic from September 18-21.

During his stay there, Hor Nam Hong, who is also Kampuchean ambassador to the Soviet Union, held talks with Faruq al-Shar', foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, during which the two sides [words indistinct] of the present situation in their respective countries, and exchanged views [passages indistinct]. PRK reconciliation policy which [words indistinct] all negotiations with criminal Pol Pot and his collaborators. The two sides expressed their determination to consolidate the existing relations between the two countries, and their desire to establish diplomatic relations.

They considered this visit an important contribution to strengthen the friendly relations between the two peoples of Kampuchea and Syria as well as between them and other Arab peoples in the struggle against imperialism and Israeli Zionism.

Farouk al-Shar' asked Hor Nam Hong to convey president Hafiz al-Asad's compliments to president Heng Samrin.

**Hun Sen Thanks Pham Hung for Drought Message**  
*BK011149 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 Sep 87*

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Pham Hung, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.

The message said: I would like to express most sincere thanks to the fraternal Vietnamese Government and people for their concern for the Cambodian people in

some regions being affected by drought. We highly appreciate this gesture and the sympathy of the Vietnamese party, government, and people who always share the Cambodian people's good and bad times.

**Bank Gives Credits to Drought-Hit Farmers**  
*BK300609 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1126 GMT  
28 Sep 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 28—Since early this year, the Kampuchea National Bank has loaned 70 million riel (Kampuchean currency) as credits to peasants in solidarity production groups throughout Kampuchea for the development of farm production.

In the fourth quarter of this year, the bank will give a further credit of 40 million riel to those groups to help them surmount difficulties caused by drought since early monsoon.

**'Shift' Seen in PRC Stand Toward Khmer Rouge**  
*BK301415 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian  
25 Sep 87 pp 1, 8*

[Excerpt] The United Nations, KOMPAS—The PRC, one of the main parties involved in the Cambodian conflict, has for the first time shown a shift in its position supporting the Khmer Rouge. In a meeting with Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja this week, PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian made it clear that his country does not intend to bring the Khmer Rouge back to power.

During his talks with Mokhtar, Wu Xueqian expressed his readiness to help find a solution to the Cambodian problem. In this connection, the PRC supports the ASEAN foreign ministers' statement in Bangkok calling for the holding of a cocktail party [preceding two words in English], which is an informal meeting initiated by Mokhtar aimed at convening a meeting between Cambodian and Vietnamese leaders.

Wu Xueqian's remarks are an important shift in the PRC's stand, as China had earlier backed the Khmer Rouge and always demanded a role for the Khmer Rouge as a major requirement for any political solution to the Cambodian problem. The PRC now seems to have realized that it is impossible to return the Khmer Rouge to power, as its reputation is steadily getting worse. This was reported by *Kompas* correspondent Threes Nio in a dispatch on Thursday [24 September].

The Indonesian delegation views Wu Xueqian's remarks as a "progressive step," while Foreign Minister Mokhtar expressed "relief" over the remarks. [passage omitted]

**Paper Reports on VPA-DK 'Heavy Fighting'**  
*BK020059 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
2 Oct 87 p 5*

[Text] Aranyaprathet—Heavy fighting broke out Wednesday between Vietnamese troops and Khmer Rouge guerrillas near the Thai-Kampuchean border south of here, field military sources said.

The rival forces exchanged artillery and small arm fire on the Kampuchean side of Khao Chong Khaep Mountain about five kilometres from Site 8, a major refugee camp sheltering about 40,000 Khmer Rouge civilians, the sources said. The Vietnamese artillery shelled bases of the Khmer Rouge guerrillas under Mit Nikon's command on the border mountain for about three hours, said the sources.

They said the shelling ended at about 5 am. Casualties on both sides were not known.

Meanwhile, the sources reported several artillery shells from the battle inside Kampuchea landed in the Thai border area near Sathari Village in Pong Nam Ron District of Chanthaburi Province Tuesday.

No casualties and damage were reported, they said, adding that children were moved out of the village during the fight-time as a safety precaution.

**Sihanouk Message to 42d UN General Assembly**  
*BK301025 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of  
Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT  
29 Sep 87*

["Text" of Democratic Kampuchea President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Message Read to 42d UN General Assembly by CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann during 28 September general debate—read by announcer]

[Text] Mr Chairman, on behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and in my own name, I have the pleasure of expressing to you our sincere congratulations on your election as chairman in leading the work of the 42d UN General Assembly. Your experience in political and diplomatic affairs as well as your personal qualities are factors that will certainly help bring success to our work.

I would like to express sincere admiration to His Excellency Humayun Rashid Chowdhury, chairman of the 41st General Assembly, who is the best son of Bangladesh and who, as a diplomat, has displayed brilliant feats of great judgment and impartiality in leading the work of the 41st General Assembly.

I am especially pleased to inform His Excellency Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, who has earned respect from all of us, that his relentless and righteous efforts have further strengthened our trust in him. His confidence in the UN Charter and his unstinting efforts to fulfill his noble mission in the

midst of all kinds of complexity and difficulty have contributed greatly to consolidating the role of our world organization in the maintenance and defense of international peace and security.

Mr Chairman, my unfortunate country, Cambodia, has long been the victim of a big neighbor, namely Vietnam which, for more than half a century, has been nurturing ambitions of swallowing up my country and incorporating it into an Indochinese federation. Everybody knows about this Vietnamese ambition. In their long history, the Cambodian people have never been so badly scorned and mistreated, have never suffered from such a painful and cruel misery as the one inflicted on them by the SRV since 25 December 1978 when the SRV attacked and invaded my country. The many Vietnamese divisions engaged in the aggression against my country—in the name of coming to liberate Cambodia—were no different from Hitler's divisions which invaded Czechoslovakia under the pretext of liberating Czechoslovakia in 1938 and Poland in 1939. These Vietnamese divisions, during their offensive against Cambodia as well as in the course of many of their subsequent sweep operations, have destroyed and reduced to ashes Cambodian people's homes and villages, looted and sacked the property of the Cambodian state and people with impunity, and plundered and destroyed rice crops and other farm products at will. Moreover, they have massacred and starved to death hundreds of thousands of my Cambodian people. Furthermore, to prevent the establishment of a resistance movement against the so-called liberation, the Vietnamese forces have not hesitated to use toxic chemical weapons to liquidate anyone they cannot kill with conventional weapons.

The Hanoi leaders are extremely good at deceiving people, making black white, and pretending to be the victims while shifting the blame for their crimes onto other people. For this reason, the Hanoi leaders have dubbed their aggression and occupation of Cambodia as a national defense duty in the face of what they have termed an undeclared war. Under this slogan the Hanoi leaders have rounded up tens of thousands of Cambodians aged between 15 and 45 and sent them to die in defense of the Vietnamese occupiers in Cambodia.

Since 1985, under the slogan of defending the nation and clearing the jungle, hundreds of thousands of people, men and women, old and young, have been rounded up for forced labor to build military structures on battlefields which are dotted with minefields and in hilly areas infested with malaria and other diseases. Tens of thousands of these people have died and many thousands more have become invalids. Under the slogan of Vietnam-Cambodia friendship and special solidarity, the Vietnamese have used their forces to chase hundreds of thousands of Cambodians out of their villages and homes and confiscated their houses and land. These are then allocated to Vietnamese nationals—currently, there are over 700,000 of them—who have been systematically sent to settle in Cambodia in accordance with a clearly

defined policy. In Vietnamese-controlled zones, the Vietnamese spread the propaganda that the people are being revived. However, in truth, the Cambodian people have been maltreated, arrested, tortured, and executed, or sent to so-called education camps never to be seen again.

The regime the Vietnamese have propped up in Phnom Penh is one which openly maltreats the people. Along with massacring the Cambodian people, the Vietnamese are also eliminating the Cambodian people's culture. Cambodia's history, particularly the history of relations with Vietnam, has been rewritten. In schools, maps have been published by the Vietnamese showing that Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia are one country. The aim is to completely Vietnamize Cambodia, body and soul, as the Vietnamese did in turning the Islamic kingdom of Champa into Central Vietnam in the 17th century, and with Kampuchea Kraom, which is currently south Vietnam. Nearly a million Cambodians have been forced to flee abroad to escape the Vietnamese massacre. Millions more have become refugees by fleeing to hilly and forested areas or living in zones controlled by national resistance forces.

A fair number of people want to know the real reason for Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia and the extent of the Hanoi Vietnamese leaders' crimes. These people do not understand why such leaders—who valiantly led their people in a national and patriotic struggle for 30 years and made their people and country symbols of the struggle against foreign aggressors for national independence—have adopted an outdated imperialist-style expansionist strategy as a principle in their leadership. Vietnam's continued aggression and occupation in Cambodia has clearly exposed the Vietnamese to those who are still hesitant or are Vietnam's supporters. As Vietnam's occupation in Cambodia continues, its crimes are more and more exposed. Moreover, the fact that the Hanoi leaders refuse to pull out their aggressor forces from Cambodia and allow the Cambodian people to decide their destiny themselves in accordance with UN resolutions has further shown them as stubborn in pursuing their Indochinese federation policy. Despite what the Vietnamese say, this Indochinese federation policy still continues in practice. Evidence abounds both from the past and present. Recently, there was still further clear proof of this.

In a circular broadcast over the radio on 6 June 1987, the Vietnamese said the main aim of celebrating the 36th founding anniversary of the puppet communist party in Phnom Penh is to show that the so-called Cambodian revolutionary party was born from the Indochinese Communist Party founded by Ho Chi Minh and that the victory of the Cambodian revolution is inseparable from the revolutions in Vietnam and Laos. An important slogan to be used in this celebration immortalizes Ho Chi Minh, founder of the Indochinese Communist Party, in the country's revolutionary cause. There is no need for



me to add any comment to this shameless pride of the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh who are willing to be Vietnam's slaves to destroy their country's identity.

The fact that Vietnamese people have fled their country by boat clearly shows that the regime in Vietnam is top among the world's dictatorial regimes. Over a million Vietnamese people, men and women, young and old, have risked their lives at sea in fleeing their country rather than live under the oppressive regime of the Hanoi leaders. Every month, thousands of Vietnamese continue to flee the country. And who can now believe that the Hanoi leaders are generous people who pool their country's resources and send hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese soldiers to die for what they call the defense of the Cambodian people's freedom since they cannot even ensure adequate living conditions for their own people?

The UN Human Rights Commission has never believed the Hanoi leaders and has every year adopted resolutions with an overwhelming majority of votes confirming that foreign forces, that is Vietnamese forces, which continue to illegally occupy Cambodia, are the obstacle preventing the Cambodian people from exercising their right to self-determination and this is the most important violation of human rights in Cambodia at present. The resolutions of the Human Rights Commission have clearly pointed out that Vietnam continues to illegally occupy Cambodia and send in Vietnamese nationals to settle in Cambodia endangering the Cambodian people's survival and Cambodia's culture.

Mr Chairman, Vietnam's crimes in Cambodia clearly confirm that the Hanoi Vietnamese war of aggression against the Cambodian people is not an ordinary one in terms of world history. This is a war to exterminate the Cambodian race. We have to struggle against enemies who are stubborn and most tricky. Vietnam's crimes clearly show that we should struggle not only for national liberation but also for the survival of our nation and people and the safeguarding of our national identity.

In 1979, following Vietnam's offensive to quickly occupy Cambodia, the situation was very dark. Some people even despaired. It seemed impossible that a small and weak Cambodia could oppose Vietnam, which has a population 10 times bigger, whose forces rank third in the world and which had victoriously gone through a long national liberation struggle, and furthermore have the support of the Soviet Union which provides them with a vast amount of weapons. At that time the Vietnamese leaders thought the Cambodian situation was irreversible. They believed that their Indochinese federation dream had finally become a reality.

Everyone knows that Vietnam has not achieved its dream; indeed the Vietnamese leaders are finding the situation in Cambodia to be something of a headache. The cruel and savage crimes of the Vietnamese against the Cambodian nation and people have further spurred

our people to struggle on. The entire Cambodian people and compatriot Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and all levels of officials forced to serve the Vietnamese are increasingly taking part in the national liberation struggle because they realize more clearly the true nature of the struggle for national survival and to safeguard their national identity. The patriotic national resistance forces have been carrying out activities throughout the country to dismantle Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks and have liberated people and expanded liberated areas, thus further drying up the Vietnamese enemy's human and economic resources. The great national unity against the Vietnamese aggressors is being strengthened and expanded vigorously, forcing the Vietnamese aggressor troops, which have been bogged down for many years, to go on the defensive. They are now restricted only to cities, along major transport routes, and at a number of strategic positions. These Vietnamese forces are isolated into pockets and have been constantly attacked by our patriotic resistance forces. Their troops have been caught in the web of our national liberation resistance movement. This web is getting tighter from year to year. The political and military geography has greatly changed to the advantage of our national liberation resistance movement.

Vietnam's political and military defeat in Cambodia has confronted Vietnam with inextricable social and economic difficulties at home. Vietnamese leaders have been seriously split. Ho Chi Minh promised that after liberation, Vietnam would be 10 times better than before, but now Vietnam is struggling to survive. Inflation is 700% a year, production is stagnant, and millions of people are jobless. Generally speaking, people do not have enough to eat because of widespread corruption in the Vietnamese party, state, and army. Vietnam's leaders promised that Vietnam would be heaven, but they are currently opening political prisons called education camps. This has forced over a million people to flee abroad by boat despite the fact that they realize how difficult the trip is. The Hanoi leaders have transformed the country into the poorest country in the world surviving only through Soviet assistance. Vietnam has struggled for a long time for national independence, but now it is deeply tangled with the Soviet Union and has to sell strategic military bases at Cam Ranh and Da Nang to the Soviet Union so as to be able to pursue its expansionist policy.

The new Hanoi leaders have talked about economic reforms to resolve problems seriously affecting their country and people, but these new leaders continue to stick to their intransigent position on the adventure to annex Cambodia, which is the root cause of all these problems. People agree that if the Hanoi leaders do not end their aggression and occupation in Cambodia and do not pull out all their forces from Cambodia, then they cannot resolve their country's political, social, and economic problems. They also cannot build and advance their country because national construction requires the pooling of all human and material resources and an atmosphere of mutual trust in international cooperation.

However, the Vietnamese leaders do not heed this correct view. They do not care about the interests of the country and the Vietnamese people and of peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia. Instead they concentrate on actively carrying out diplomatic maneuvers in the international arena to try to achieve what they cannot do with military forces. To achieve this goal, the Vietnamese leaders have tried to transform the root cause of the Cambodian problem—which resulted from Vietnam's aggression and occupation in Cambodia—to split the CGDK, break up the Cambodian great national unity, and hinder national reconciliation. Furthermore, the Vietnamese leaders strive to dupe world opinion and scatter or shake international assistance and support for our struggle. The Vietnamese leaders propose talks between Vietnam or the Indochinese countries and ASEAN in an attempt to bury the issue of Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia so that Vietnam can occupy Cambodia forever. Moreover, Vietnam proposes talks between the CGDK or some groups of the CGDK and the puppet regime in Phnom Penh or some individuals of this regime. This is an attempt to bury the issue of Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia and dupe world opinion that this is a civil war, thereby legitimizing the puppets in Phnom Penh. If Vietnam can achieve these goals, then UN resolutions of the past 8 years, the ICK declaration, and our 8-eight peace proposal will be meaningless; and the voices of 116 countries, which represent a precious support and assistance for the Cambodian people's just cause and the CGDK, would be useless. If Vietnam achieves this, it would escape the world's condemnation and Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia and its Indochinese federation would be legitimized. To resolve the Cambodian problem, it is necessary that the Hanoi leaders recognize the truth. They cannot deny the facts that everyone knows: that the Cambodian problem is not one of civil war but is the result of the SRV's aggression and occupation of Cambodia, an independent, sovereign, and a member of the United Nations, in flagrant violation of the UN Charter, the principle of nonalignment, and international law. It is this continued occupation of Cambodia that constitutes the basic threat to peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. Successive UN resolutions on the Cambodian problem and the International Conference on Kampuchea [ICK] declaration in 1981 outlined the principle and framework for a comprehensive, just, and long-lasting solution to the Cambodian problem.

On 17 March 1986, on behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK, I made public an 8-point proposal to resolve the Cambodian problem politically in accordance with the UN resolutions and the ICK statement. Last year, I also informed the UN General Assembly of this generous eight-point proposal. I would like to stress now that to resolve the Cambodian problem politically, it is necessary that the warring factions on the battlefield sit at the negotiating table. As long as the Hanoi leaders refuse to talk to representatives of the struggling people, there can be no political solution to the problem. And all

the Hanoi leaders' various proposals are simply maneuvers to occupy Cambodia forever.

As for us, to show our goodwill and our desire to quickly solve the Cambodian problem, we have made all the necessary contributions before the talks so that our enemies can pull out of Cambodia without losing face and for everyone's benefit—ours, Vietnam's, and that of countries in this region and in the world.

First, we propose that Vietnam pull out from Cambodia in two stages within a fixed period under UN supervision. Second, we will not even wait until all Vietnamese forces are pulled out of Cambodia. This is to let those propped up by Vietnam be part of a four-party coalition government. Through this, national reconciliation would be achieved because each party would have the same right as a political force. Third, Cambodia would be an independent, unified, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country with no foreign military bases on its territory and with UN supervision and the presence of the United Nations in our country. Fourth, we propose that Vietnam establish relations in every field between our two countries, sign a nonaggression agreement, and coexist peacefully. What else can we offer? More than this means that we surrender. In fact, the Hanoi leaders want us to surrender. This is why they continue to reject our proposal and demand that we lay down our arms and destroy our coalition government by eliminating a party of the tripartite coalition government or persons that Vietnam does not like.

It is necessary to once again point out to the Hanoi Vietnamese leaders that there is no international law allowing Hanoi to interfere in another state's internal affairs and that there is no international law allowing Vietnam to rule over another state. Secondly, the Cambodian people can exercise their right to self-determination and achieve national reconciliation only when there are no Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. Thirdly, national reconciliation does not concern only one or two groups of people; it concerns all Cambodians. Fourthly, all Cambodians have the sacred right and patriotic duty to struggle by every means to win back and safeguard national independence, their rights and honor, and their nation's honor, as the Vietnamese people did before 1975, and all people the world over who have struggled against war-mongering people in the previous two World Wars. If Vietnam refuses to pull out its forces from Cambodia, the Cambodian people and the coalition government have no other choice than to resolutely continue the struggle and appeal to peace- and justice-loving countries to continue supporting this struggle and pressuring Vietnam. If we deviate from this path or if we hesitate and lack determination, then we will lose our fatherland for good and lose our rights and freedom, and national honor forever.

The Vietnamese leaders should choose whether to continue their occupation in Cambodia within the Indochinese federation framework in accordance with Vietnam's regional expansionist strategy by adhering to a

hostile policy with countries in this region and in the world or heed the international community's repeated wise appeal to Vietnam to pull out all its forces from Cambodia, abandon its expansionist policy, resume good relations with all the countries in the region, and return to the fold.

The Soviet Union is an important party responsible for Vietnam's decision. It is the Soviet Union which provides the most important assistance to Vietnam, financially, economically, and militarily. Without this vast amount of Soviet assistance, Vietnam could not implement its Indochinese federation and regional expansionist policies. In fact, Vietnam would not have been able to commit aggression against and continue to occupy Cambodia this far without Soviet assistance. If the Soviet Union stops supporting Vietnam, the latter would quickly pull out from Cambodia because even with Soviet assistance, Vietnam has been struggling for the past almost 9 years. It has to face increasingly difficult problems in Cambodia, Vietnam, and in the world.

However, the Soviet Union so far continues to assist the Vietnamese aggressors and expansionists and it even strives to improve Vietnam's inextricable situation so that Vietnam can continue to occupy Cambodia. The Soviet foreign minister's trip to Southeast Asia was not aimed at finding a political solution to the Cambodian problem. It was aimed at finding appropriate maneuvers to split the Cambodian coalition government and relieve international pressure on Vietnam. If the Soviet Union continues to assist Vietnam to occupy Cambodia, no one, particularly in Southeast Asia, will believe the Soviet Union and no one will believe that it wants peace and has the goodwill and desire for friendly relations with all the countries in this region.

Our eight-point peace proposal clearly shows that we are sincere in our goodwill and that we want to end as soon as possible the war which is causing destruction and suffering to both Cambodia and Vietnam. This eight-point peace proposal also clearly shows that we pay attention to the basic long-term interests of our two countries which have to coexist as neighbors. We think that the time has come for us to sit at the negotiating table and cooperate in resolving the current problem and discuss the long-term future of our two nations and people without considering the past, which has caused rifts and conflicts among us.

We would like to declare here once again that the CGDK is ready to hold talks with the SRV at any time to end the war in Cambodia and restore normal relations between the two countries based on the principle of peaceful coexistence for the benefit of our two people and countries and that of peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific region, and in the world.

Vietnam and the Soviet Union are responsible for ending the war in Cambodia and for creating tension in Southeast Asia. Peace and cooperation cannot take place

with words or deception. They materialize with concrete actions and goodwill. Vietnam and the Soviet Union ought to clearly know that any state authorities, particularly those propped up by foreigners, no matter how powerful those foreigners are, cannot resist the struggle of the people who unite and oppose those authorities to free themselves, particularly when this struggle is firmly supported and assisted by the international community. History has provided us with countless examples testifying that one cannot bury mankind's ideal.

Mr Chairman, the 42d General Assembly session is taking place in a constantly tense international situation and despite an agreement in principle, there are still no concrete actions on nuclear weapons reduction which can be verified. Furthermore, the arms race of conventional weapons and programs to improve weapons still continue unabated. Regional conflicts are getting more serious because of the delay in development. Foreign debt and lack of food in Third World countries are getting more serious. The international conference on the relationship between disarmament and progress reminded us that security, arms reduction, and progress are closely linked. They influence one another. Furthermore, the threat to peace and security does not come only from military forces. It stems from the economic and social spheres as well. Without peace, there can be no development. Security, arms reduction, and progress should go together in order to ensure stability in international relations, progress in human conditions, and for peace to materialize in the world. Successive scientific and technological findings have made our world more closely interrelated and made international cooperation vital for common survival.

The Seventh UN Conference on Trade and Development was concluded with the adoption of a resolution reaffirming this interrelationship and the necessity to advance North-South discussion. This conference also pointed out the necessity to resolve poor countries' debt and the restructuring of world economic order to ensure gradual economic progress appropriate to the interest of rich countries and that of poor countries. However, the international community's efforts to safeguard world peace and security and to ensure stability and better life on our planet have been hindered by obstacles resulting from constant violations of the basic principle of the UN Charter, which all of us have solemnly declared to obey. This violation of the UN Charter affects peace in many places in the world and is the cause of regional wars, which kill and make people suffer among the people and countries which are victims and among those which committed the violation.

In South Africa, as long as people do not force the Pretoria regime to abandon apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia, the already tense situation will get worse and the Frontline States will be victims of further aggression, subversion, and interference from the racist regime. Bloodshed, which is on the increase because of the stubbornness of this savage and barbarous



regime, clearly shows that the struggle of the black people in South Africa under the leadership of the ANC [African National Congress] and other movements or political organizations cannot be stopped. Likewise, the struggle of the Namibian people under SWAPO's [South-west African People's Organization] leadership is making further progress. This once again shows that only the implementation of resolution 435 of the UN Security Council can peacefully and finally end colonialism in Namibia with justice. This event also shows that only all-round and compulsory sanctions against the racist regime in Pretoria and assistance to the Frontline States can quickly end apartheid and promote a democratic and nonracist government in South Africa. Only through this can peace, security, and stability be restored in this area.

We would like to congratulate the new victories of the fraternal people and government in Chad and express our unswerving fraternal support for the people and government in Chad in continuing the noble and just struggle for national reconciliation and to regain territorial sovereignty.

In the Middle East, efforts to get concerned parties to negotiate have been marred by mutual mistrust because of the unwillingness to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, indifference to the principle which absolutely forbids one country to annex another country's territory through brute force, and because of indecisiveness in recognizing the rights of all states in the region to live and cooperate in peace and security. We continue to support and encourage the efforts of Arab countries and the Palestinian people for a solution to the Palestinian problem in the Middle East through a just and definitive policy. We think that an appropriate framework for talks is an international conference under UN auspices with the participation of all concerned parties, including the PLO, which is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The tragic Iran-Iraq war goes on and is intensifying. This has drawn the international community's attention because this war can spill over to other countries in the Persian Gulf. This war goes on and reinforces the belief that only a peaceful solution can end it. We firmly hope that the UN secretary general's efforts are in accordance with resolution 598 of the UN Security Council to mediate and achieve such a solution.

The confusion and suffering in Lebanon have gone on for over 10 years. This worries all of us. We pray that Lebanon achieves national reconciliation and recovers national independence without any foreign forces on its territory.

In Central America, we support and encourage the initiatives of the Contadora Group with the contribution of supporting groups. This Contadora Group is the only regional body which can promote a peaceful solution based on respect for national sovereignty and territorial

integrity of all states in the region. Due to the efforts of president Arias of Costa Rica, his peace initiatives have resulted in the Guatemalan Agreement, which affirms the common aspiration for the region to regain peace through peaceful and democratic means.

In Asia, the unanimous and sacred request of Korea to reunify its fatherland has not yet been fulfilled despite the annual efforts of His Excellency Marshal Kim Il-sung, president of the DPRK, to direct the reunification process through independent and peaceful means. It is necessary that the two sides, namely the DPRK and the Republic of South Korea, meet to establish mutual understanding and mutual trust, which would lead to the Korean fatherland's reunification through peaceful means and with independence. We think that the wise proposal of President Kim Il-sung for a high-level meeting of the two sides for political and military talks is a realistic one which could materialize. We appeal for this high-level meeting to take place quickly for the benefit of the Korean nation and people.

In Afghanistan, the war has dragged on for almost 8 years and has sowed destruction, suffering, and massacre among the Afghan people. The Soviet Union is currently bogged down and it is evident that the Soviet ambition is facing difficulties. The Soviet Union should realize that a just and definitive solution to the Afghan problem cannot be achieved through the Soviet Union spreading destruction and suffering in Afghanistan. It cannot be achieved through Soviet flattery or deceitful maneuvers. It cannot be achieved through Soviet bombings and pressure on Pakistan. A solution to the Afghan problem can only be achieved through the implementation of UN resolutions, which demand that the Soviet Union unconditionally pull out all its forces from Afghanistan to let the Afghan people decide their destiny themselves. If the Soviet Union quickly comes round to this, Soviet prestige as a superpower would be quickly restored and it would make people believe in Soviet words.

We would like to again express respect and support for the Pakistani Government and people for their kindness toward the Afghan refugees and for Pakistan's firm stand not to bow to intimidation and threats.

Finally, we would like to reaffirm the unswerving support and fraternal solidarity with the just and heroic struggle of the fraternal Lao people to get rid of the Vietnamese occupation yoke like our Cambodian people.

Mr Chairman, delegates, I would like to express most profound gratitude for your attention.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea

**Khieu Samphan Greets PRC's Wu Xueqian**  
*BK020329 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic  
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Oct 87*

[30 September message of greetings from Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs, to Wu Xueqian, member of the PRC Council of State and Chinese foreign minister, on the occasion of PRC national day]

[Text] To His Excellency Wu Xueqian, member of the State Council and PRC foreign minister, Beijing

Respected Excellency: On the 38th national day of the PRC, on behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and in my own name, I am most happy to express to you, and through you, to the Chinese Government and people our warm congratulations and best wishes. May the PRC further develop and progress in every field quickly and may the Chinese people always enjoy glory and well-being. I also wish the Chinese people's government new and brilliant successes in implementing reforms, the open-door policy, and the seventh 5-year plan.

I would like to take this auspicious occasion to highly appreciate the vigorous and persistent support and assistance you yourself and the Chinese Government and people have always provided to the cause of defending independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of our nation and people. In the current historic, suffering, and most painful situation, the Chinese Government and people have firmly stood, right from the beginning, on the side of the just struggle of the Cambodian people and the CGDK headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk against the Vietnamese aggressors to liberate our nation and safeguard our race.

During the CGDK delegation's recent visit to the PRC, the noble Chinese leaders solemnly reaffirmed this precious support and assistance, particularly for the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal to resolve the Cambodian problem politically. For all this, on behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and in my own name, I would like to express once again, with most moving sentiments, our most profound gratitude to you, and through you, to the friendly Chinese Government and people.

I am convinced that the relations of friendship and close cooperation, which have long bound our two peoples and countries, will certainly blossom and develop forever.

Please accept my highest consideration.

[Dated] 30 September 1987

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs

**Khieu Samphan Meets Nigerian Counterpart**  
*BK020629 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of  
Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT  
30 Sep 87*

[Text] On 18 September at the United Nations, His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan held talks with His Excellency Bolaji Akinyemi, foreign minister of Nigeria.

His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan expressed the gratitude of the Cambodian people and the CGDK to the Nigerian people and government and briefed his excellency the foreign minister of Nigeria on the new situation in Cambodia. The Nigerian foreign minister affirmed to His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan that Nigeria continues to support the Cambodian people's struggle, particularly at the United Nations, and that Nigeria will continue to play an active role in the special commission on the International Conference on Kampuchea, of which Nigeria is a member.

**VODK Reaffirms Vietnamese Troop Pullout Stand**  
*BK020449 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic  
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Oct 87*

[Station commentary: "Only When Vietnam, the Aggressor in Cambodia, Holds Direct Talks with the CGDK To Pull Out All Its Aggressor Forces from Cambodia and To Let the Cambodian People Decide Their Destiny Themselves, Can the Cambodian Problem Be Resolved"]

[Text] On 27 September, at a news conference in Bangkok, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone pointed out that if Vietnam, which is directly involved in the Cambodian problem, refuses to take part in talks, then the Cambodian problem cannot be solved. He stressed that Vietnam's participation in talks to quickly pull out all Vietnamese forces from Cambodia is the basic condition for resolving the Cambodian problem politically.

The Japanese prime minister's view is in agreement with that of the majority of peace- and justice-loving countries the world over that want to solve the Cambodian problem justly, correctly, and definitively; and in accordance with the real situation in Cambodia. The whole world knows that the Cambodian problem results from Vietnam's aggression against Cambodia. Approximately over 200,000 Vietnamese troops and various administrative personnel continue to be on Cambodian territory and carry on massacring and exterminating the Cambodian race through every means. Therefore, to resolve the Cambodian problem politically, Vietnam has to pull out its aggressor army and forces from Cambodia to let

the Cambodian people decide their destiny themselves in accordance with the resolutions of the past eight UN General Assembly sessions. This is a necessary condition for resolving the Cambodian problem politically.

If Vietnam wants an orderly pullout from Cambodia and wants to resolve the Cambodian problem politically as it has said in its propaganda, it should hold talks and discuss the issue with the CGDK, which is leading the Cambodian people in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. If Vietnam, which has hundreds of thousands of troops in Cambodia, refuses to hold talks with the CGDK to resolve the Cambodian issue politically, then the problem cannot be solved. Vietnam's stand and attitude thus show the world that Vietnam is not willing to really resolve the Cambodian problem.

The national reconciliation plan, the proposed talks among Cambodians, with which Vietnam is deceiving people in its current propaganda, is just a ploy attempting to cover up Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia and to turn the Cambodian issue into an internal affair to bury the resolutions on the Cambodian issue of the past UN General Assembly sessions so that Vietnam continues to occupy Cambodia forever. The world does not need Vietnam's deceitful plans. It remains firm in its view that Vietnam, the aggressor in Cambodia, should hold talks with the CGDK in accordance with the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal to discuss the withdrawal of all Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia to let the Cambodians decide their destiny themselves as prescribed by the UN resolutions. If Vietnam remains stubborn and refuses to hold talks on pulling out its aggressor forces from Cambodia, people will continue to support the Cambodian people's struggle and continue to cut off aid to Vietnam and pressure it until the Hanoi Vietnamese agree to resolve the Cambodian problem in accordance with the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal and the resolutions of the past eight UN General Assembly sessions.

#### **Report of Rocket Attack on Siem Reap Airport**

*BK020201 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Oct 87*

[From the "Daily Report from Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Siem Reap battlefield: On 16 September, our DK National Army fired a 107-mm rocket on Siem Reap Airport, wounding three Vietnamese soldiers and burning an army shelter. [passage omitted]

#### **Vietnamese Train Ambushed in Battambang**

*BK020159 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 1 Oct 87*

[From the "Daily Report from Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Moulung-Pursat battlefield: On 22 September, a Vietnamese train leaving Pursat for Battambang was ambushed with mines between Prey Svay and Tuol Thnong villages in Moulung District [Battambang Province] by our DK National Army in cooperation with people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers. We destroyed a locomotive and two wagons; killed five Vietnamese soldiers and wounded seven others; and destroyed all weapons and ammunition in the two wagons. [passage omitted]

### **BRIEFS**

#### **Returnees in Kompong Cham**

Phnom Penh, 30 Sep (SPK)—Since July, the authorities of Kompong Cham Province have received 101 returnees, including 82 Pol Pot supporters and 19 Sereika (Son Sann's sympathizers). Among these returnees who brought along with them 44 assorted weapons was a Sereika regiment commander. Collective returns grouping as many as 10 to 15 persons were reported in Stoeng Trang, Dambe, and O Reang Euv Districts. [Text] *[Phnom Penh SPK in French 0359 GMT 30 Sep 87 BK]*

#### **Returnees in Kompong Thom**

Phnom Penh SPK October 1—By mid-September this year, 76 people misguided by enemy propaganda, reported themselves to the revolutionary authorities in Kompong Thom Province bringing along 35 assorted guns and a quantity of military gear. Among the returnees, who came in 13 groups, 75 were ex-Polpotists including two battalion deputy commanders and one ex-Sereikan (Sonsannian). In the first 2 weeks of September, eight such people with six assorted guns and a quantity of ammunition, parted company with the Polpotist regiment 530, and came over to the local authorities in Kompong Tralach District. Moreover, some returnees helped revolutionary armed forces get guns hidden by the enemy and put to death three die-hard enemy troops. Now, the returnees are enjoying full citizenship and working in various solidarity production groups. [Summary] *[Phnom Penh SPK in English 1110 GMT 1 Oct 87 BK]*

#### **Local Armed Forces' Success**

In the 1st half of 1987, the revolutionary armed forces in Kompong Cham Province, in close cooperation with local militiamen, launched mopping-up operations against the Pol Pot bandits. They killed over 120 enemy soldiers, wounded 49, took 24 prisoners, and seized some weapons and war materiel; 330 misled persons were also persuaded to return to the fold. [Text] *[Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 30 Sep 87 BK]*



## Indonesia

### Suharto Addresses New Assembly Members *BK011245 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1109 GMT 1 Oct 87*

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 1 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto has firmly stated that there will be no change in the priority of Indonesia's long-term development.

Addressing the oath-taking ceremony of the new members of the House of Representatives/the People's Deliberative Assembly (DPR/MPR) here Thursday, the president said that during the Repelita V (1989-1994) the priority was still placed on the economy by focusing on the agricultural sector in order to consolidate self-sufficiency in foodstuffs and to raise the agricultural output.

In the meantime, he said, the development of the industrial sector, particularly industries producing export goods and absorbing great number of workers, would also be intensified.

These, he further said, [as received] Indonesia would reinforce a more balanced economic structure between the industrial and agricultural sectors, which would in turn generate the development of other sectors.

Since the essence of development is the material and spiritual human development, he said that even though the economic development was given high priority, the government would not entirely neglect the development of other sectors.

The president reaffirmed that the implementation of development policy would still rest on the trilogy of development, by putting the emphasis on the equitable distribution of development and its gains towards the creation of social justice for the people.

Based on trilogy of development, the economic development is accompanied by the political, social and cultural development, as well as the development of defence and security and of other fields.

We are also gearing the development towards the consolidation of the archipelagic concept and the strengthening of national resilience, President Suharto pointed out.

Concerning the implementation of economic democracy, the president said that the government would promote an atmosphere that would increasingly encourage the active and dynamic participation of all layers of the society in development.

Thus, he went on, the enthusiasm to develop would growingly be felt everywhere.

According to him, the movement to generate the active participation of the society would be increasingly tangible when the life of cooperatives had been strengthened.

The president also promised to intensify the realization of aspirations to create prosperity by promoting adequate economic growth and by distributing development more equitably.

In this connection, he said, the government would also continue and intensify the handling of socio-economic problems which had not been entirely tackled in the current fourth Repelita (1984-1989). The socio-economic problems cover among other things employment opportunities, (?education), health, population, housing, and the development of certain regions.

The president also said that the experience of the development of other nations showed the importance of human beings in development.

There were countries, he went on, which now are in the forefront of the ranks of advanced nations and attained great prosperity, although they had only a small quantity of natural resources.

According to the head of state, the key to their success is the development ability of the human beings that could be generated to its maximum.

Regardless of the importance of human beings in development, Indonesia would never, however, debase the dignity of human beings as parts of the gigantic development machine, he assured.

This is the reason, he said, that in Repelita V, which would constitute the closing chapter of the first 25-year long-term development, and at the same time the starting-point to enter the take-off stage, Indonesia would strive to enhance the quality of human beings as human resources in the widest sense.

In presenting his ideas for the broad lines of state policy (GBHN) [as received], the president said, he had no intention whatsoever to reduce in the least the prerogative authority of the assembly to formulate the GBHN.

Nor has he the slightest inclination, he said, to lecture the assembly, which is composed of the nation's most prominent statesmen and which has been fully entrusted by the Indonesian people to carry out the people's sovereignty, [punctuation as received]

As the highest state's government administrator under the assembly, the president continued, he feels called upon by the obligation to help facilitate the task of the assembly by presenting ideas in the form of materials for the 1988 GBHN.

This is the fourth time ideas have been presented by the president to the assembly on materials for the GBHN. The first time took place prior to the general session of the people's deliberative assembly in 1973.

Furthermore the president has a clear and overall knowledge of development achievements which so far had been made by the nation and of future possibilities that can be developed.

The materials for the GBHN have been compiled by the Secretariat General of the National Defence and Security Council for a period of not less than three and a half years, the president continued.

These materials thus compiled, screened and discussed, he said, originated from a very wide spectrum of our society: political leaders, prominent members of society, religious leaders, farmers', workers' and fishermen's organizations, business circles, artists and literati, educational circles, intellectual circles, university, and other circles. In addition to that, important inputs were also gathered from materials compiled by leaders of the previous people's deliberative assembly.

Based on the materials compiled by the Secretariat General of the National Defence and Security Council a team has been established, led by Junior Minister/Cabinet Secretary Murdiono, consisting of nine members and hence known as the "Team of Nine," President Suharto in his speech said.

This team has been assigned to prepare the final materials for the GBHN and today through the honourable chairman of the MPR, the draft GBHN is being presented to the honourable assembly, the president said.

Should the assembly deem it necessary, the "Team of Nine" has been assigned to help the assembly in its task or any appointed committee such as, for example, the assembly's working committee.

Certainly not all ideas, wishes and materials coming from a wide spectrum of society could be wholly included in the materials for the GBHN. All must be screened and examined so that on the one hand, they are congruent with the development ideals and, on the other hand, they are feasible to be materialized for the continuation of future development efforts, the president said.

President Suharto went on to explain the main guidelines he used in preparing the materials for the GBHN.

The first guideline, the president said, is that the GBHN must still constitute an effort to materialize the national aspirations, namely a just and prosperous society founded on pancasila. This none other than the affirmation of the national consensus, namely to carry out national development as the practical application of pancasila. [as received]

The president said: Our stand is the continuation and the affirmation of our agreed upon national consensus, namely pancasila as the sole basic principle of our life as a society, as a nation, and as a state.

The second guideline the president used is that the the GBHN 1988 must be the continuation, intensification, expansion and innovation of all development achievements made up to the present.

Development is a process of changes towards progress. For this reason, we must continuously invigorate and innovate. When necessary, the president said, the nation should have the courage to make corrections. Corrections apparently become increasingly necessary because of the uncertain global political, security and economic development which calls for possible adjustments and measures for the continuation of development.

The third guideline is that the next period of time of Repelita V is the concluding period of time of the first 25-year long-term development, which has become the national consensus, the president said.

In the perspective of our nation's long-term development, today there are no new developments in the strategy that necessitate us to change such national consensus, President Suharto said.

For this reason, the president sought the counsel of the MPR that Part I, Part II and Part III of the GBHN 1983 which contain among other things the national development basic pattern and the long-term development general pattern should remain parts of the GBHN 1988.

At the same time President Suharto appealed to the MPR to look at Repelita V (the next Repelita) as the starting point and precursor for the smooth implementation of Repelita VI, which will be the beginning of the second 25-year long-term development.

The fourth guideline, according to the president, is the realistic attitude combined with idealism.

This guideline has served as one of the keys to Indonesia's success in achieving development progress in various sectors since Repelita I until today, the president said.

He added that this means that in formulating the GBHN 1988, the nation must look with all sincerity at its present condition, at the capability that it can develop and at the limitations it will face in the next five-year period.

The president noted as the fifth guideline all the regional and international factors and developments which continue to change and can affect the condition of the nation and country.

He said: We adopt our stand and measure so that, on the one hand, the negative impacts created by such developments can be minimized as small as possible, while on the other hand, they can give the greatest possible benefits.

Meanwhile, in preparing the materials for the GBHN, serious considerations were given to the aspirations, ideas, determination, hopes, grievances and criticisms expressed during the 1987 general elections, President Suharto said further.

Therefore, he added, all which were revealed during the last general elections are also used as the sixth guideline.

#### Four Factions Set Up

BK011351 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1313 GMT  
1 Oct 87

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 1 (ANTARA)—The plenary session of the newly established House of Representatives (DPR) Thursday afternoon succeeded in setting up the four factions of the house for the 1987-1992 period.

The four factions are of the armed forces led by Suropto, the Functional Group led by Suharto, the United Development Party chaired by Thaheransyah Karim and the Indonesian Democratic Party led by Mrs Fatimah Akhmad.

A total of 500 MPs resulted from last March's general elections were sworn in by Supreme Court Chief Ali Said in the parliament building Thursday morning during a ceremony attended by President Suharto and members of his cabinet.

#### Suharto Invites Portuguese MP's to East Timor

BK301626 Hong Kong AFP in English 1022 GMT  
30 Sep 87

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 30 (AFP)—Indonesian President Suharto Wednesday [30 September] was quoted as saying Portuguese parliamentarians are welcome to visit their former colony of East Timor provided they come "with good intentions" and not on a fact-finding mission.

Mario Carrascalao, governor of the territory that was incorporated by Indonesia in 1976, told reporters after meeting with Mr Suharto that Indonesia had "nothing to hide" in East Timor.

"Please come because it will make us proud for others to see the progress in East Timor," Mr Carrascalao quoted the Indonesian leader as saying about reports from Lisbon that Portuguese MPs would like to visit the territory.

"Anyone can go to East Timor as long as they go with good intentions," Mr Suharto was quoted as saying. "The people in East Timor would reject them (the Portuguese MPs) if they came on a fact-finding mission."

Indonesia sent its troops into the Portuguese colony late in 1975 and annexed it in July 1976.

The United Nations does not recognise Jakarta's sovereignty over the territory and has been mediating between Indonesia and Portugal, which severed ties with Jakarta after the annexation.

The latest attempt to settle the dispute resumed at the UN this month after the government in Lisbon announced it was seeking a "realistic" solution to the problem.

Mr. Carrascalao, himself a Timorese who was reappointed as governor for a second five year term last week, said East Timor still could not fully open its doors because the people there lagged behind in many aspects of development.

"If they were given complete freedom, they'd lose out amidst the competition," he said.

But the governor said that, compared to the Portuguese colonial period, the per capita income of East Timorese had quadrupled to 160 U.S. dollars.

He said the illiteracy rate had fallen from 93 per cent to 50 per cent and the entire population of about 640,000 is expected to be literate by 1990.

Mr. Carrascalao also said a greater number of East Timorese now receive higher education.

#### Editorial Hails Minister's USSR Visit ]

BK010945 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian  
25 Sep 87 P 5

[Editorial: "Indonesian-Soviet Information Exchange"]

[Text] Although notice would definitely be paid to a breakthrough in economic and trade relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union, the latest breakthrough between the two countries is not centered on those areas, but on information. This was the outcome of the visit by Information Minister Harmoko to the Soviet Union last week. President Suharto has hailed this step as a useful breakthrough.

The information field is a good choice. There has been very limited information on the socialist countries, particularly their development, growth, and technologies. Our country and society are totally blind to the economic achievements of the socialist world. Information on economy, industry, technology, joint ventures, commodity exports, investments, and so on is entirely centered



on the West, particularly the United States. Economic and trade myths and myths about economic and trade cooperation are only centered on the United States, Western Europe, and Japan. Everything about the socialist world, let alone the Third World, is completely vague. For a country like Indonesia, adopting a free and active policy and belonging to the Third World, such a subjective and unfair picture contradicts the truth.

It is true that we deal with the United States, Western Europe, and Japan for the export of some of our oil, nonoil, and nongas commodities and for foreign trade and investments. But, it is completely wrong for us to distance ourselves from and consider meaningless the rest of the world. How can we change and correct the picture? By means of information and communications.

It is in this respect that the information minister's visit to the Soviet Union was significant. Trade relations with the Soviet Union have been opened. Economic cooperation commissions have been established with the socialist countries. However, these agreements and commissions exist only on paper. The real volume of trade between Indonesia and the socialist countries is still very small, representing only about 1 percent of the total volume of our foreign trade. What are the causes of these difficulties? First, a lack of information about the economic situation in the socialist countries as well as the economic situation in Indonesia. Second, the absence of interest on the part of Indonesian economists in exploring the markets of the socialist countries and in undertaking mutually beneficial trade and economic contacts between Indonesia and the socialist countries. There is also a failure to develop information and communications and various technical factors hampering economic and trade relations.

Thus, we regard the breakthrough by way of the promotion and expansion of information as a very vital supporting factor, which must be tackled and developed by the two sides. It is definitely to be hoped that information cooperation between Indonesia and the socialist countries will be mutually and objectively reoriented after the return of the information minister. Only then will we see whether it yields the results hoped for. We are optimistic that this step will bring about great benefit.

Simultaneously, this breakthrough can serve as a part of the struggle to establish a new world information order. This will only happen if common efforts by the Third World and nonaligned countries through the Cominac [Conference of the Ministers of Information of the Nonaligned Countries] and cooperation in the fields of information, news, and news agencies are coupled with the expansion of cooperation with the socialist countries. The information minister's exploratory moves will contribute positively to this international struggle and cooperation not only in the information field vis-a-vis economic and trade relations but also to the determination to launch cultural decolonization, information decolonization, and economic and trade decolonization free from the shackles of history.

### **Ariane Rocket May Launch Palapa Satellite**

*BK301015 Jakarta International Service  
in English 0800 GMT 30 Sep 87*

[Text] Indonesia will discuss seriously the possibility of launching its Palapa B-2-R communications satellite with France's Ariane rocket after the U.S. Export-Import Bank refused to provide loans required to cover the launching of the satellite. Indonesia will discuss an offer by the Ariane- space to launch the Palapa B-2-R satellite, Minister of Tourism, Posts, and Telecommunications Ahmad Tahir told newsmen in Jakarta yesterday after meeting with President Suharto.

Previously, all Indonesian domestic communications satellites were launched the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, NASA. The Palapa B-2-R had been scheduled to be launched by a U.S. Delta rocket, but [words indistinct] of discussions, the U.S. Export-Import Bank refused to give a second credit for the same satellite. The Palapa B-2-R is formerly the Palapa B-2, which was constructed by the Hughes Corporation with credit from the U.S. Export-Import Bank.

Minister Ahmad Tahir said that the French Government had also offered a credit to purchase a satellite and to cover the launching, which costs \$127 million. The credit derived from the B.A.S. Bank in Paris.

The minister also said that an Indonesian team had visited the Soviet Union to study the Soviet offer for launching Indonesian third generation satellites in the year 2000.

## **Laos**

### **PRK Foreign Ministry Statement Welcomed**

*BK011435 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
1200 GMT 1 Oct 87*

[Unattributed article: "The Lao People Wholeheartedly Support the Statement of the PRK Foreign Ministry on Settlement of the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] On 29 September 1987, the PRK Foreign Affairs Ministry issued a statement on the proposal of seven prominent Cambodian figures. The statement said that on 28 August at the initiative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, seven important Cambodian figures sent a letter to Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State; Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK; Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; and the leaders of the two Cambodian opposition groups, appealing for an urgent meeting of all Cambodian parties to restore peace and national concord in Cambodia.



On 19 September 1987, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, in the reply to the letter of the seven important Cambodian figures, reaffirmed that he proudly accepted the invitation and expressed the hope that the leaders of the three other sides would accept the invitation in a timely manner.

The statement of the PRK Foreign Ministry also hailed the objective of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as being fully in agreement with the national reconciliation policy made known by the PRK Government on 27 August. This policy resulted from a high sense of responsibility toward the destiny of the Cambodian nation and from a positive desire for the Cambodian people to settle the Cambodian problem. The statement also reiterated that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's statement is also in conformity with the 29 July 1987 agreement reached in Ho Chi Minh City between Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, representing the ASEAN countries, and SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, representing the Indochinese countries. This agreement was welcomed and widely supported by public opinion in Southeast Asia and the world.

The statement reiterated that the PRK Government is ready to participate in the meeting of the various Cambodian sides mentioned in the 28 August 1987 proposal made by the seven Cambodian figures and the 18 September 1987 statement of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. It also fully supported Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's statement saying that anyone rejecting this invitation should be held fully responsible before history and the Cambodian people and nation for their callous negligence in failing to resolve the tragedy of Cambodia and for its eventual demise. The problem of Cambodia is one for the Cambodian people.

The statement of the PRK Foreign Ministry once again shows the PRK's goodwill to resolve the Cambodian problem by holding a meeting among the various Cambodian sides in accordance with the agreement reached by between Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and Nguyen Co Thach, which has been widely welcomed and supported by progressive public opinion throughout the world. This is a course of action which is in conformity with current reality. The Cambodian problem must be settled by the Cambodian people themselves. Any opposition expressed by those countries which do not wish to see a resolution of the Cambodian problem in accordance with this course of action will be condemned by public opinion.

**Leaders Send Greetings to PRC Counterparts**  
*BK011023 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT*  
*1 Oct 87*

[Text] Vientiane, October 1 (KPL)—Phoumi Vongvichit, acting-president of the Lao PDR, Sisomphon Lovansai, acting-president of the People's Supreme Assembly, and Kaysone Phomvihane, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on September 30 sent a joint

telegramme of greetings to their Chinese counterparts, respectively Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen and Zhao Ziyang, on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The telegramme says:

"October 1st 1949 is a day of great significance in Chinese history. It marked the period when the Chinese people could enjoy freedom and national independence. In the past 38 years, the Chinese people have channelled all efforts physically and mentally overcoming all tests and trials in order to safeguard their revolutionary fruits and to build a prosperous China.

"Laos and China are neighbours. The peoples of our two countries had helped each other, particularly during the struggle against imperialist aggression. This fact proves that the peoples of our two countries have longstanding relations of friendship.

"We hope that the relations between the Lao PDR and the PRC will be normalized on the basis of peaceful coexistence for the interests of our peoples as well as of peace and security in Asia and the world."

Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister for foreign affairs, on this occasion, has also sent a telegramme of greetings to his Chinese counterpart, Wu Xieqian.

**Talks Held With Soviet Party Delegation**  
*BK011018 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT*  
*1 Oct 87*

[Text] Vientiane, October 1 (KPL)—Lao and Soviet delegations met each other here on September 30.

The Lao delegation was led by Ounla Sai-gnasane, member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of its control committee, and the Soviet side by M. Voropayev, member of the CPSU CC, vice chairman of its control committee.

The two sides briefed each other on the general situation as well as the control work of each party and government aiming at further strengthening such activities and obtaining a higher efficiency.

They unanimously agreed with each other on all issues discussed.

**Leader Receives Czechoslovak Delegation**  
*BK301233 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT*  
*30 Sep 87*

[Text] Vientiane, September 30 (KPL)—Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, acting-president of the Lao PDR, president of the Lao Front for

National Construction Central Committee, on September 29 received a delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic led by Roman Narozni, deputy-minister for foreign affairs, which is on a current visit here on the occasion of the days of Czechoslovak culture.

After welcoming the days of Czechoslovak culture and expressing best wishes to the Czechoslovak party and government leaders, the acting-president said that the performance visit of the Czechoslovak art troupe was an important contribution to strengthening the solidarity, friendship, and comprehensive cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries, especially the cooperation and exchange of experiences in art and culture.

Phoumi Vongvichit, on this occasion, wished the delegation success in its current visit.

#### **Meeting With Afghan Front Delegation**

BK011033 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT  
1 Oct 87

[Text] Vientiane, October 1 (KPL)—Talks between the front delegations of Laos and Afghanistan were held on September 30.

The Lao delegation was led by Bolang Boualapha, member of the LPDR CC, vice-president of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, and the Afghan side by Nur Akbar Paesh, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and vice-chairman of the National Front of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The two sides briefed each other on their front work.

Bolang Boualapha, on this occasion, told his guest about the success of the 2nd congress of the LFNC held here recently.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding.

#### **'Incorrect' Line of Thinking Examined**

BK300452 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Feature article: "A Matter Which Must Be Rectified is To Do Away With the Incorrect Line of Thinking"]

[Text] Beloved listeners: In performing tasks in various offices branches, and localities, some adverse practices have remained which are not in conformity with the true situation in our social life. As a result, we have faced various difficulties in fulfilling and expanding our work, thus failing to appropriately serve the basic requirements of the people of various tribes.

The improper implementation of the principle of centralized democracy is considered a main cause of the problems and difficulties in performing tasks. The problem is that chiefs of offices or branches are likely to make decisions on important issues without consulting their partners, replace instructions of the groups with ones of their own, and fail to effectively organize meetings in a democratic manner in which everyone is allowed to speak out forthrightly, giving all their views on a specific issue before a resolution on the issue is concluded to serve as a collective intelligence product. In addition, certain chiefs still maintain the erroneous view that to conduct criticism of each other in performing daily work is not a way to maintain unity. With this wrong attitude, they want to keep themselves out of the circles of criticism. All these things have resulted from the line of thinking aimed at covering up or disguising shortcomings for one another. This line of thinking will cause minor shortcomings at the beginning which will become major ones in the end. Through the aforesaid practices, one will come up with the line of thinking of being easily satisfied with his own work. He will then follow the bureaucratic practices of ignoring facts and then separating himself from the lower echelons and the masses. Moreover, additional bad habits will develop following those practices, such as flattering higher echelons to gain certain benefits and then going out of one's way to exert pressure on those in lower echelons, and so forth.

To resolve and eliminate these problems, it is imperative for us to daily broaden socialist democracy and fully implement the principle of centralized democracy as well as various rights and freedoms of the people, because all these are the inevitable objective requirements and factors for the successful building of socialism.

In this transition period, our important duty is to create various conditions to guarantee the broadening of democracy by persistently consolidating the proletarian dictatorship system and opposing all bureaucratic practices, the abuse of authority, and the violation of the people's rights to mastery. We must also positively enhance the perceptions and efficiency in implementing the people's rights to mastery, and educate and train the people on their obligations as citizens. Only by so doing can we completely do away with the incorrect practices and line of thinking, and as a result, the national construction and development work will ultimately vigorously march forward.

#### **Philippines**

##### **Honasan Promises 2d Coup Before 13 October**

HK021115 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English  
2 Oct 87 pp 1, 20

[By TEMPO Editor Augusto P. Sta. Ana]

[Text] I had coffee with fugitive Col Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan for two hours and 45 minutes yesterday morning in his hideout in Central Luzon.

The purpose of my visit was two-fold: first, to find out if the man I used to have target practice with still looks macho and, second, to gauge the sincerity of his "crusade."

The answer to the first is, needless to say, obvious from the picture I took of our meeting.

The answer to the second is ominous: "We have given ourselves no more than a month and a half after that initial step last Aug 28. We have no more time. We cannot afford to dilly-dally anymore."

In fact, "Gringo" said, he has been visiting the "troops" in Northern Luzon, Bicol, and the Visayas, "Talking to them, feeling out their dedication to the cause, gauging their reaction to our immediate purpose."

And the answer, it seems, has been "All systems go."

Elaborating on this, "Gringo" claimed, "our margin of error since February '86 has diminished more and more. We won't make the same mistake twice."

The fugitive officer appeared quite relaxed for a man every lawman in the land is on the lookout for.

Two questions thrown at him drew a hint of sarcasm in his voice.

Asked about the ouster of former executive secretary Joker Arroyo from his position, "Gringo" answered:

"You know it has gone beyond personalities. The question is: Is Joker really out? That is my question. Because I feel that considering the reluctance of the President to let go of him, when pressure from almost all sectors has been exerted, I wonder: Is he really out? He can be out officially, but the question is: Does he still continue to exert influence on the President, knowing the relationship between President Aquino and Arroyo... and that includes Mr Teodoro Locsin."

Asked if Vice President Salvador Laurel's listing of communists in the Aquino government rings loud and clear to him, Honasan said: "I think one way or the other, the intelligence officers are directly under the control of the President and should have an assessment of the political spectrum as it exists in the President's own backyard. I am not that presumptuous to make an evaluation, but I feel that it is perfectly expected for a list like that to exist."

On the question of who, he thought, would be the first group—the NPA or his own to replace the Cory government, "Gringo" simply said: "The Cory government will self-destruct."

Gringo added: "We will be very careful not to let civilians be caught in the crossfire next time. We will be non-confrontational next time, but if the government forces become too confrontational, we might not have any other choice."

On raids being mounted on the Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM) officers' houses, Honasan said: "I am not surprised by those raids. I understand that Col Nazareno and Metro Manila Gov Jejomar Binay have been leading these raids personally. I have nothing personal against these people, but the raids are apparently being tolerated. Now if they are against me, why take it out against our families, unless they want to push us to the wall so much so that we will also do that to their families."

On the reported price on his head, Honasan said: "The Metro mayors, particularly Quezon City Mayor Jun Simon, have placed a P1-million price tag on my person. We are putting up a P2-million price for theirs."

Other highlights of the coffee break:

—Honasan said his forces are still as strong as before the February Revolution.

—He accused local media of not printing the true stories and coming out with untruths about him and his men.

—He hit AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief Gen Fidel Ramos for being a "10-year extender." Dynamism is the most vital characteristic of a general and the only way to unite the military, Ramos has none of the stuff, he claimed.

—He denied his forces killed Bayan [Bagong Alyansang Makabayan-New Nationalist Alliance] leader Lean Alejandro, saying that that would be "counterproductive."

—He said that he is being made the scapegoat for everything by Ramos, including the NPA attacks in Bicol.

—He denied the Americans and Sen Juan Ponce Enrile had a hand in the Aug 28 coup attempt. "Senator Enrile has enough problems of his own and I didn't want to get him involved in this."

—Who should replace General Ramos? "We have to dig deep" for a truly worthy replacement."

—There is still graft and corruption, there is still cronyism, there is still favoritism which we fought hard against during the Marcos regime. Eighteen months have already passed, and we can't blame Marcos anymore.



—Asked if he is now officially out of the army, he answered: "Sure. Ten days after the incident (August 28), I would have been declared AWOL (absent without official leave) and after 90 days, I would be dropped from the rolls.

"So I think I'd be out of the service by Christmas."

### Officials React to Threat

HK021130 Hong Kong AFP in English 1123 GMT  
2 Oct 87

[Text] Manila, Oct 2 (AFP)—The fugitive leader of the bloody coup attempt herein August warned in a newspaper interview published Friday that his forces would launch another attempt within the next two weeks to topple the Philippines Government.

"We have given ourselves no more than a month and a half after that initial step last August 28. We have no more time. We cannot afford to dilly-dally anymore," Colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan said in the interview. The deadline falls on October 13.

Officials dismissed Col Honasan's statements, but security forces remain on alert and the presidential palace was surrounded by armed Marines in sandbagged battle positions, witnesses said.

The coup leader's interview appeared in the popular tabloid *Tempo*, two days after security forces backed by armour took up positions around Manila, which was gripped by rumors of another coup attempt.

The military and police here have been on alert since the last takeover bid, but military officials said Thursday that troops deployed on Manila's key entry points have been pulled back.

*Tempo* said the interview, only the second given by Col Honasan to a local publication, was held in the colonel's hideout in Central Luzon north of here.

The region has been the staging ground of several coup attempts since last year and was the focus of this week's security preparations in Manila.

Col Honasan said he had gone to three other regions since the last coup attempt to talk with his supporters in the military, "feeling out their dedication to the cause, gauging their reaction to our immediate purpose."

He said the answer was "all systems go," adding: "We will be very careful not to let civilians be caught in the crossfire next time."

At least 53 soldiers and civilians were killed and nearly 300 wounded when Col Honasan's forces attacked the presidential palace and occupied the main Armed Forces camp here before being crushed in less than 24 hours.

President Corazon Aquino's chief spokesman, Teodoro Benigno, told *Agence France-Presse* he believed that Col Honasan's statement was a "smokescreen" for something else since "he would not announce a coup attempt if he was going to stage it."

Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos said: "They can always try, but whether they succeed is something else."

At a news conference, Gen Ramos said the "overwhelming majority" of the armed forces backed Mrs Aquino and the constitution.

Col Honasan threatened to put a two million-peso (100,000 U.S. dollar) price tag on the heads of local officials here who have been raising funds for a one million-peso (50,000 dollar) reward for his capture, dead or alive.

He repeated a call for the retirement of Gen Ramos as armed forces chief of staff but specified no replacement, and reiterated that rightist leader Sepator Juan Ponce Enrile, his mentor, had nothing to do with the coup attempt.

Apparently in reaction, Gen Ramos said: "Instead of romanticizing over coup leaders and encouraging, exploiting, and supporting their wild schemes, all good Filipinos should make it unmistakably clear that our people condemn and resent any military takeover."

He said "the stability and integrity of our country is in great danger from internal conflict," and called for an end to "bickering, positioning and posturing in the political arena" where the priority should instead be a concentration on "effective crisis management."

The U.S. ambassador to Manila, Nicholas Platt, Thursday reiterated full backing for Mrs Aquino and said all aid would be cut off if she was toppled. He disclosed that a U.S. official personally told Col Honasan of their stand at the height of the last coup attempt.

Emanuel Soriano, secretary-general of the National Security Council, told reporters he believed Col Honasan has been shuttling between Manila and Central Luzon. He commanded a force of "a little more" than 500 soldiers and policemen who had gone absent without leave.

Meanwhile, sources at DZRH, the country's most popular radio station, said they had received a telephone call late Thursday from an ally of Col Honasan, the former Col Reynaldo Cabatuan, who warned them that a coup attempt may be staged this weekend.



The sources said Mr Cabauatan, who claimed to have set up a "nationalist provisional government" last week, said their ground troops were already in place in the capital and ready to strike upon being given the command to do so.

#### **U.S. Warned Honasan**

*HK011127 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
1000 GMT 1 Oct 87*

[Text] U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt today declared that the U.S. had warned renegade officer Colonel Gregorio Honasan during the 28 August mutiny that the United States would cut off aid to the Philippines if Honasan succeeded in his attempt to overthrow President Aquino. The ambassador cited this as a concrete example of U.S. support for President Aquino. According to the ambassador, an embassy employee called Honasan at his home on 28 August and told him that he would not receive any support from the United States.

#### **General Reports Bicol Situation Improving**

*HK020447 Baguio City Mountain Province  
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 2 Oct 87*

[Text] In the Bicol region, southern Luzon commander Brigadier General Antonio Samonte said the situation has greatly improved with the deployment of more government forces and the cooperation of the people in the campaign against insurgency. He said the NPA rebels are avoiding frontal fighting with the military and the troops have taken the initiative. He says the intensified military action has kept the rebels at bay. However, Gen Samonte did not discount the possibility that the NPA could launch simultaneous attacks to gain a psychological advantage. He also reported that work is being rushed to restore railways and bridges blasted by the rebels.

#### **Communists Losing Power**

*HK011303 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English  
30 Sep 87 p 20*

[By Tony Pe. Rimando]

[Text] Iligan City—The communist movement and its fighting arm, the New People's Army (NPA), are fast losing their power and strength in Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte, a top military officer said.

Col. Raul T. Aquino, Army Second Infantry Brigade commander, said the waning of communism in the two Muslim-Christian provinces is seen through the decreasing number of its supporters and sympathizers, most of whom have pledged allegiance to the national government.

Aquino, in his report to Army's First Infantry (Tabak) Division chief Brig. Gen. Ernesto Maderazo, said that at the rate the NPA supporters are returning to the fold of the law, communism in the Lanao provinces would be longer be a force to reckon with.

Aquino said that almost 2,000 NPA sympathizers in Lanao del Sur renounced their affiliation after realizing the NPA was actually not after the welfare of the masses but only after toppling the government so that the communists will grab power.

Aquino also reported that insurgency activities have been fast declining in the two central Mindanao provinces, attributing this largely to the help of the people, especially local government officials who have rallied behind the military establishment in eradicating communism in the area.

#### **NPA Plans Attacks in Luzon**

*HK011302 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English  
1 Oct 87 p 17*

[By Efren P. Molina]

[Text] Balanga, Bataan—Military authorities in Zambales said yesterday the New People's Army (NPA) planned to duplicate in Central Luzon what it did in Bicol.

Reports reaching Camp Olivas in San Fernando, Pangasinana, said two women were apprehended the other day while attempting to slip through a PC [Philippine Constabulary] checkpoint in barangay Ramut, Candelaria, pushing a cart loaded with rice baran. Soldiers, however, discovered 650 sticks of dynamites in the sacks.

Military agents also uncovered several Armalite rifles concealed in rice sacks at the Philippine Refugee Processing Center (PRPC) in Morong. The rifles were about to be transported on a bus when intercepted.

The two women reportedly claimed the dynamite was to be transported to Baguio City but Camp Olivas authorities believe it was meant for rebel operations in Central Luzon.

#### **NPA To Isolate Legaspi**

*BK011215 Quezon City RPN 9 Television in English  
1030 GMT 1 Oct 87*

[Text] Our man in Bicol, Dodie Lacuna, says NPA rebels now threaten to isolate Legaspi City by bombing (Bananaw) Bridge, one of Bico's major bridges which connects Legaspi to the rest of Luzon. Our reporter also told us the NPA rebels also planned to bomb the geothermal plant in Tiwi, Camarines Sur and Camp Ibalon in Legaspi. His sources were intelligence reports of the military. Earlier Dodie filed this report upon arrival in Bicol.

[Begin recording] [Lacuna] The town of Polangui has been the object of one of the biggest military operations in Bicol. Although there are no clear indications on the extent of NPA control, police and the military dispute what they called exaggerated reports of rebel infiltration. In spite of a major offensive against the NPA in at least seven rebels-infested towns in Albay, the military

reported no major encounter yet even as two ranger battalions continued the assault against rebel strongholds in the mountains of Polangui. RUC [Regional Unified Command] 5 Commander Brigadier General Luis San Andres believes the situation in Bicol, while critical, remains under control.

[San Andres] Insofar as being able to repulse this concern, we have enough troops to make sure that there is no takeover by any armed group, particularly the insurgents, of any significant areas for any time. However, this does not mean that from time to time the insurgents cannot raid small detachments, small police stations in far-flung areas as they have so demonstrated recently. But, let me assure our people that there is nothing to really be very alarmed about our capability to ward off these attacks in (?large scale).

[Lacuna] The rebels may be on the run, but San Andres expressed serious doubts whether peace and order would ever prevail in the region. In that case, the civilian government and the people should provide a solution to the insurgency problem, while the military can only go so far in repulsing rebel attacks. As in most military offensives, the citizens become the unwilling victims. Already some 677 residents from seven towns in Albay have fled their homes, and more are expected to be evacuated in school houses Polangui and [place name indistinct]. They share the same fears of fierce rebel threats and the threat of being caught in the cross-fire. [recording on views by some residents in Tagalog omitted] Unconfirmed reports of rebels preventing residents from leaving their homes continue to persist as the military denies that the NPA's were holding some of them as hostages. But the tension continues to mount, and reports of salvagings and ambushes continue to surface. [end recording]

#### **Troops Remain on Alert**

HK011556 Hong Kong AFP in English 1550 GMT  
1 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Manila, Oct 1 (AFP)—The Philippine Armed Forces remained on full alert Thursday as rumors of another coup attempt against the Corazon Aquino government cooled.

Metropolitan Manila military chief Ramon Montano said combat troops stationed at key gateways into Manila had pulled out, and added that the situation was "back to normal" after a bloody August 28 coup attempt.

But Brig Gen Montano's announcement, made over government television, disputed an earlier statement by Armed Forces spokesman Anselmo Cabingan that troops were continuing their vigil at key entry points to the capital.

Captain Cabingan told *Agence France-Presse* the military remained on full alert as a "precautionary measure" against fugitive remnants from the military takeover bid, but that there had been no sightings of rebel troops.

Brig Gen Montano maintained that the troops deployed in these areas were only being tested for emergency situations, and that while fugitive Colonel Gregorio Honasan's troops were still plotting against the government, "they don't have anymore the capability of disturbing the peace in Manila."

Colonel Warlito Sayam, who led the blockading force north of the capital, said over government television that he had pulled out his men from the area Wednesday afternoon after a 23-hour vigil.

The conflicting versions of troops deployments followed rumors of a new coup attempt which gripped Manila Wednesday, after a former paramilitary officer claimed he had formed a provisional government.

The tension created by the rumors appeared to have lessened Thursday, observers said. [passage omitted]

#### **ROTC Infiltration Thwarted**

BK021150 Quezon City RPN 9 Television in English  
1030 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Authorities have foiled a plot by rebel officers to infiltrate the ranks of the Reserve Officers Training Corps and enlist their help in overthrowing the government. More details from Ed Nanquil.

[Begin recording] [Ed Nanquil] The AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Metropolitan Citizens Military Training Command [MCMTC] said that an ultra-rightist group led by renegade PC [Philippine Constabulary] Reynaldo Cabautan tried to enlist the cadets in forming an armed group outside the AFP. MCMTC Commander Colonel Edgardo Batenga said this is Cabautan's desperate move to gain cognizance to his self-proclaimed provisional government.

[Batenga] I have instructed the commandants and the group commanders who are now with us here to conduct intensive intelligence operations to pinpoint the activities of this group within these (?whole) premises and areas of jurisdiction of our commandants. And, likewise, I instructed our group commanders and commandants to conduct intensive civil military operations to negate the efforts of this group.

Batenga issued the order as he met this morning the ROTC group commanders and commandants at his Fort Bonifacio office. Batenga said intelligence reports showed that the rebel soldiers tried to disinform the cadets [words indistinct] to make it appear their cause is supported by the cadets. [passage omitted] [end recording]

**Lean Alejandro Receives Hero's Burial**  
*HK011311 Quezon City MALAYA in English*  
30 Sep 87 pp 1, 6

[By Joey Salgado]

[Text] Slain leftist leader Lean Alejandro was extolled as a nationalist yesterday as tens of thousands gave him a hero's burial in his hometown of Malabon after a day-long funeral march through Metro Manila's major streets.

The massive outpouring of grief and protest evoked memories of the funeral march nearly a year ago for labor leader Rolando Olalia, who was abducted and slain Nov. 13 in the first major political killing under the Aquino government.

The marchers, initially placed at 70,000, peaked to over a hundred thousand as residents of Alejandro's hometown Malabon and neighboring town Navotas lined the streets to pay their last respects to the 27-year-old secretary-general of the Bagong-Alyansang Makabayan [Bayan-New People's Alliance].

The residents, many of them children and women, displayed posters of Alejandro and wept openly as a 10-wheeler flatbed truck bearing the body passed by.

Others raised clenched fists as a show of protest against the killing of Alejandro, who ran and lost in the last election for the lone congressional seat of Malabon-Navotas.

Some 10,000 people began the 40-kilometer march at about 9 a.m. from the University of the Philippines chapel. Thousands more joined as the procession made its way through Aurora Blvd. in Quezon City. Organizers, however, cancelled at the last-minute plans to march in front of Camps Crame and Aguinaldo.

They said pushing through with the planned march in front of the military camps would delay their schedule. They said they wanted to reach Navotas before night fell.

At presstime, the cortege was still making its way to the Navotas cemetery where the body would be buried.

Speaking in a brief rally on Mendiola bridge, Alejandro's mother, Salvacion, recalled how Lean had chided her after she voted for Aquino in last year's snap presidential elections.

"I voted for Cory, but I made a mistake. This government killed my son," Mrs Alejandro said.

The marchers stayed on Mendiola bridge only about 15 minutes after finding their way blocked by barbed-wire barricades and about 80 apparently unarmed policemen wearing helmets and carrying riot shields.

The bridge has been the scene of countless rallies led by Alejandro during the time of deposed President Marcos.

The spot was a symbol of repression under President Aquino, said Alejandro's widow Lidynaida.

"Every tear we shed is a drop into a flood which will sweep us to victory," she declared.

Students and workers, joined by militant nuns and priests, waved red flags and shouted defiant anti-government and anti-military slogans in the day-long march.

The left-leaning labor alliance Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU-1 May Movement] said thousands of its members in Metro Manila and neighboring provinces walked out of their factories to join the march.

As flowers adorning Alejandro's glass-topped coffin wilted in the heat, thousands of residents lined the streets in workers' districts, giving clenched-fist salutes and shouting "Lean, Lean."

"Military blood debts must be paid," one group changed in a reference to Alejandro's murder, which has been widely blamed on right-wing extremists.

A *Reuter* reporter said the procession took more than an hour to pass one point.

Police and the military stayed on full alert at possible trouble spots, but kept a low profile after promising "maximum tolerance" in dealing with the marchers.

At one point, armed soldiers sat impassively as marchers taunted them with insults and leftist slogans.

At an emotion-packed early morning funeral service, other prominent leftists attacked President Aquino's administration for increasing militarization.

"We call upon the regime to stop this slide towards fascism... Leandro is the latest victim to be sacrificed on the altar of freedom," said Jose Suarez, president of Bayan.

Alejandro, 26, was killed by unidentified gunmen as he returned to the Bayan offices on Sept 19 after a press conference.

Placards waved during the march blamed the deaths on a "U.S.-CIA plot." *Reuter* reporters said nuns and priests joined the crowd of workers and students marching in scorching heat. Hundreds of residents lined the streets and school children threw flowers at the coffin as it passed by on the back of a truck, draped with red cloth and covered in red flowers.



Earlier, the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines, the guerilla New People's Army, and communist assassination squads operating in Manila laid wreaths of red flowers at a funeral service in the UP chapel.

"A revolutionary salute to a true patriot," the communist party wreath read.

The "sparrow unit" assassination squads, blamed for the deaths of up to 50 law enforcement officers in the capital this year, have vowed to avenge Alejandro's death.

The funeral was attended by several Western diplomats and representatives of Aquino's administration.

As the coffin was carried by seven elderly women, mourners sang revolutionary songs.

"I have said too many masses for the funerals of my friends... I wish I could be saying a victory mass," leftist priest Fr Jose Dizon told the mourners.

Troops, some in sandbagged machine-gun emplacements, ringed Malacanang and checked passing traffic.

Reuter reporters said gates to camps Aguinaldo and Crame remained closed but guards kept a low profile.

The workers from the province who joined the procession came from Bataan, Laguna, Bulacan, Pampanga, and Pangasinan.

In Metro Manila, workers of the imperial Textile Mills in Valenzuela, Rubberworld Phils in Novaliches and Fortune Tobacco Corp in Paranaque also joined the march.

This developed as employees from some 50 government agencies are set to stage a protest rally on Mendiola St tomorrow to press their demand for a 20-percent salary increase.

Carol Almeda, spokesperson for the Confederation for the Unity, Recognition and Advancement of Government Employees, said that the rally also seeks to oppose the reorganization plan for the government bureaucracy, which is expected to affect 20 to 30 percent of the 1.3 million government employees.

KMU Chairman Crispin Beltran said that yesterday's factory walkouts were also part of the "calibrated pressure" being undertaken by his group on the Aquino administration towards the granting of their P10 across-the-board wage demand.

The Drug, Food and Allied Services, a KMU affiliate, reported that workers from the Makati-based Nestle Phils, Purefoods Corp, Sinclair Paints, Wyeth-Suaco, Mead Johnson and Marsman Corp also joined the walk-out.

**Aquino Launches Mindanao Peace Initiative**  
*HK020945 Hong Kong AFP in English 0934 GMT  
2 Oct 87*

[Text] Manila, Oct 2 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino launched a new peace initiative Friday to end a protracted Moslem separatist rebellion in the southern Philippines.

In a live address on government television, Mrs Aquino named a new peace commission for Mindanao to bring the strife-torn southern island into the mainstream of Philippine society and development.

The seven-member panel, headed by Health Secretary Alfredo Bengzon, was created after the government failed to strike a lasting settlement during five months of autonomy talks this year with Moslem separatist guerrillas.

Mrs Aquino ordered the new commission to hammer out a peace and development plan for the resource-rich but economically backward region by striking a consensus among Mindanao's various contending factions.

She said the peace initiative aims to go beyond "reactive responses to peace and order problems" in Mindanao, as well as surpass Manila's initial goal of coming to terms with the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

The MNLF, which waged an armed campaign for a separate state of the Moslem minority in the 1970's, signed a ceasefire with the Aquino government in September 1986.

But it broke off five months of talks in May after both sides failed to agree on the extent of Moslem home rule in Mindanao and four other southern island groups.

The MNLF threatened to resume the separatist war if its demands for outright autonomy for 13 Mindanao provinces was not granted. The MNLF and two other rival Moslem factions are officially estimated to have 15,000 guerrillas.

"We believe that a unified peace effort will bring us sooner to our goal of peace in Mindanao," Mrs Aquino said Friday.

She said the panel would also consult other Moslem groups not within the sphere of the separatist insurrection, smaller non-Moslem and non-Christian tribes in the island, and the Christian majority.

The Christian majority in the region, populated by 15 million people, is largely opposed to Moslem autonomy.

Two other members of the commission are from Mrs Aquino's cabinet while the rest are professionals, businessmen and local officials from the region.



**Army Chief Urges 'Crisis Management'**

OW021253 Tokyo KYODO in English 1236 GMT  
2 Oct 87

[Text] Manila, Oct. 2 KYODO-Armed force chief of staff Gen. Fidel Ramos, credited with crushing attempts by rebel soldiers to topple President Corazon Aquino, called for "crisis management" and "rebuilding of democracy" Friday amid coup threats and increasing attacks by communist insurgents.

He accused politicians he did not identify of actively encouraging or tacitly supporting coup plotters and said political "bickering, positioning and posturing" wasted important resources.

Ramos declassified the armed forces program of action for 1987 giving "top priority to the destruction, neutralization" of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA).

He said the majority of the 160,000-strong military fully supports the 19-month-old administration and renegade officers who led mutinies against Aquino cannot speak for soldiers "who were enticed through deceit and misled into joining them to a violent, destructive and certainly illegal military action."

The underground leftwing coalition National Democratic Front (NDF), meanwhile, said in an interview with one of its leaders that it has established "provisional revolutionary governments" in many areas around the country.

Ramos said "so much Filipino time, energy, goodwill, resources and potential are being wasted in bickering, positioning and posturing in the political arena."

"Coup leaders and coup plans continue to be actively encouraged or at least tacitly supported by some," Ramos said without naming any political groups or persons.

But he was apparently referring to former defense secretary now opposition senator Juan Ponce Enrile and vice president Salvador Laurel, who have taken a common position against Aquino's "soft" anti-insurgency policy and alleged neglect of soldiers' welfare.

Enrile, who was ousted from the cabinet last year after an aborted coup by officers close to him, said the list had been updated.

"The vital need now is for effective crisis management, damage control and problem solving, not inconclusive debate or fault-finding," Ramos said.

"Our country's total and combined integrated effort should be directed towards rebuilding our democracy through good government instead of tearing it down

through sedition, mutiny and rebellion," said Ramos, a leader of the civilian-backed military revolt that toppled Marcos and swept Aquino to power in February 1986.

He said that the new anti-insurgency posture followed Aquino's instructions to "draw the sword" of war after the 60-day ceasefire with the NPA ended in early February and negotiations with the NDF for a peaceful settlement of the insurgency collapsed.

Ramos said the people have already expressed the desire for constitutional democracy rather than military rule.

"Instead of romanticizing over coup leaders and encouraging, exploiting and supporting their wild schemes, all good Filipinos should make it unmistakably clear that our people condemn and reject any military take-over," he said.

**Ramos Orders More Changes**

HK011231 Manila THE PHILIPPINE STAR  
in English 30 Sep 87 p 12

[Text] The reverberations of the Aug 28 foiled coup continued yesterday. This time, the entire 14th Infantry Battalion [IB] was transferred from Fort Magsaysay in Laur, Nueva Ecija, to Samar.

Armed Forces chief of staff Gen Fidel V. Ramos also ordered the entire Third Infantry Brigade moved from Camp Aquino in Tarlac to Nueva Ecija. The soldiers of this unit had threatened a sit-down strike a few days after the Aug 28 mutiny.

The 14th IB, which was involved in the coup plot led by renegade Col Gregorio Honasan, was replaced by the 56th IB for Samar.

Ramos received at Fort Magsaysay the previously Samar-based troops who took over from the 14th IB.

Brig Gen Rene Palma, a veteran of the Mindanao campaign, took over the Army Training Command in Laur. The school for special warfare used to be commanded by Honasan.

Honasan drew most of his troops for the Aug 28 coup from Fort Magsaysay.

"The people will not accept any military takeover," Ramos told the staff and trainees of the special operations school and asked the soldiers to be prepared to defend democracy.

It may be recalled that three generals and several colonels have already been relieved of their commands or reshuffled as a result of their alleged involvement in the Aug 28 mutiny.

Ramos yesterday called on the military to focus their might on crushing communist rebels who have stepped up their activities in Bicol and Bulacan.

#### **More Equipment From U.S.**

*HK020525 Baguio City Mountain Province  
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 2 Oct 87*

[Text] The military will soon receive more heavy armaments, including mortars, artillery pieces, combat vehicles, and jet planes to beef up combat efficiency against the rebels. Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos announced the arms aid from the United States at the AFP Logistics Command turnover rites at Camp Aguinaldo yesterday. He said the armaments will include 740 units of heavy weapons, some .50-caliber machineguns, two mortars [as heard], field artillery pieces, 10 light armored vehicles, [words indistinct], 150 military trucks, 32 bulldozers and payloaders [as heard], and 7 jet planes. The new combat hardware will be drawn from U.S. military arsenals in Hawaii and Okinawa, under the foreign military sales credit program. Gen Ramos said the military command is now undertaking faster delivery of supplies to field units to improve their combat efficiency.

#### **Full List of Suspected Leftists Published**

*HK011249 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER  
in English 1 Oct 87 p 8*

[Text] This is a list allegedly prepared by the Intelligence Service of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (ISAFP) naming so-called "CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]/NPA personalities in the government."

#### **Identified with leftist leanings:**

Joker Arroyo, executive secretary; Karina Constantino David, deputy minister for social services and development; Ambrosio Padilla, Constitutional Commission [ConCom] delegate; Rene Saguisag, presidential spokesman and legal adviser; Augusto Sanchez, minister of labor; Jose Suarez, Constitutional Commission delegate;

Jaime Tadeo, Constitutional Commission delegate; Sister Christine Tan, Constitutional Commission delegate; Cipriano Malonzo, Securities and Exchange Commission; Wigberto Tanada, commissioner, Bureau of Customs; Fulgencio Factoran, assistant executive secretary; Alexander Padilla, MIA [Manila International Airport] collector of customs.

#### **Identified CPP supporters/sympathizers:**

Jose W. Diokno, chairman, Presidential Commission on Human Rights; Ramon Mitra, minister of agriculture and food; Aquilino Pimentel, minister of local government; Lino Brocka, Constitutional Commission delegate;

#### **CPP/NDF personalities:**

Horacio Morales, task force on cooperatives, minister of human settlements; Gerardo Bulatao, assistant minister for planning, minister of agrarian reform; Alexander Birondo, assistant minister of labor and employment; Vicente Ladlad, Abelardo Hurtada, Alan Jasmynes, Mila Aguilar Roque, all of whose positions in government are unknown;

#### **Suspected government officials with leftist leanings with corresponding affiliation:**

National government—Charlie Avila, Presidential Commission on Human Rights, former vice president of Federation of Free Farmers, officer of Khi-Rho, an organization affiliated with KM [Kabataang Makabayan-Nationalist Youth]; Felicitas Aquino, ConCom member, GABRIELA [General Assembly Binding Women for Reforms, Integrity, Equality, Leadership, and Action Government Service Insurance System] member; Joker Arroyo, FLAG [Free Legal Assistance Group] member, counsel of Bernabe Buscayno; Lino Brocka, ConCom, CAP [Concerned Artists of the Philippines] member; Jose Diokno, Presidential Commission on Human Rights, former Bayan [Bagong Alyansang Makabayan-New People's Alliance] president;

Raul Gonzales, presiding justice, Sandiganbayan, SOCD-DEM [expansion unknown] alliance leader; Teofisto Guingona, commissioner-COA [Commission on Audit], NAJFD [Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom, and Democracy] national council member, Bayan, vice president; Rogaciano Mercado, minister—MPWH [expansion unknown], NAJFD national council member; Horacio Morales, NHA-PRRM [expansion unknown], former NDF head; Augusto Sanchez, MOLE [Ministry of Labor and Employment]—minister, MABINI, chairman, NDF legal counsel;

Jaime Tadeo, ConCom member, chairman, KMP [Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas-Peasant Movement of the Philippines]; Heherson Alvarez, Minister, MAR [Ministry of Agrarian Reform], CAMD [expansion unknown] member; Fulgencio Factoran, deputy executive secretary, MABINI member; Ed Abcede, OIC [officer-in-charge]—Lucena City, Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (BAYAN), Southern Luzon member, TFD [Task Force Detainees of the Philippines] member; Francisco Abalos, acting governor, Lanao del Norte, contact man of CPP leaders in Mindanao;

Emmanuel Balanon, acting vice mayor, Butuan City, Bayan Butuan City chairman; Democrito Barcena, vice governor, Cebu, Bayan member; Antonio Bolastig, acting governor, Samar, Bayan member; Al Francis Bichara, OIC, Nigao, Albay, contacted CPP/NPA leaders in the province for support in local polls; Jejomar Binay, acting mayor, Makati, MABINI member;

William Claver, OIC, Kalinga-Apayao, Bayan member, Cordillera People's Alliance chairman, Cordillera Human Rights Organization head; Javier Hizon, OIC, Mexico, Pampanga, CPP-supported; Bernadette Incinereal, OIC, Tudela, Misamis Occidental, captured documents reveal connection with CPP/NPA, also acts as legal counsel to detained NPAs, disbanded all CHDF [Civilian Home Defence Force] units in the area; Dominador Lagare, OIC, Gen Santos City, defense counsel of those accused with sedition and liquidation of military personnel, became active in the city after his assumption, his wife is known to be active in communist undertakings; Jose Lina, OIC, MMC [Metro Manila Commission], MABINI member, liaison officer of the Socialist International Organization;

Domingo Leyson, OIC, Sison, Surigao del Norte, reported NPA supporter and oftentimes in contact with NPAs in the province; Ramon Mabanag, SP [expansion unknown] member, Ozamis City, Federation of Free Farmers legal counsel; Donatilo Macamay, SP member, Ozamis City, reportedly an NDF sympathizer; Roy Padilla, acting governor, Camarines Norte, NPA codler, his farm in J. Panganiban supports NPAs with farm produce; Francisco Paraan, OIC, Baguio City, FLAG member, Bayan head, Benguet-Baguio People's Alliance;

Alexander Padilla, MIA customs collector, former member BAYAN and MABINI; Ceferino Paredes, OIC, Agusan del Sur, TFDP-Agusan del Sur chairman, member BAYAN and FLAG; Reynaldo Qulsada, SP member of Agusan del Sur, known activist and former KM member; Guillermo Sanchez, OIC, Butuan City, BAYAN member, reportedly has direct contact with CPP/NPA personalities; Generoso Sansaet, vice governor, Agusan del Sur, legal office, TFDP, FLAG member;

Bonifacio Tupaz, acting governor, Aklan, secretary general, TUPAS [Trade Unions of the Philippines and Trade Services]; Hilarion Clapis, OIC, Trento, Agusan del Sur, assistant legal officer, alleged contact man of NDF personalities of the Northeastern Mindanao Regional Party Committee; Jose Gonzales, acting governor, Agusan del Norte, former chairman of the Hini-mong Usang Grupo alang sa Pagpanalipad Onong sa mga Nag-antus ug Gidaug-daug (HUGPON) [United Front for the Upliftment of the Suffering and the Oppressed], an NDF front; Romeo Tingco, OIC, Damulog, Bukidnon, reportedly head of District 4, Front of North Central Mindanao Regional Party Committee of the CPP's Komisyo sa Mindanao (KOMMID); conducts teach-ins among barangay residents; Juan Jardeloza, OIC, Banyugan, Agusan del Sur, reported supporter of NPAs operating in the province;

Justiniano Singzon, provincial OIC, Northern Samar, being visited by CPP elements led by Eddie Sarmiento and Octavio Anquilo, legal counsel of Sarmiento when he was detained at the PC stockades in Catarman in the early 70s; Rodolfo Monte-Alegre, OIC, La Castellana, Negros Occidental, provided trucks to CPP elements

used in raiding the Scout Ranger detachment in Isabela, Negros Occidental sometime last year; Gerardo Estoya, vice mayor, La Castellana, Negros Occidental, organizer of the National Federation of Sugar Workers in La Castellana; Damian Portillo, OIC, Moises Padilla, Negros Occidental, tolerates the presence of CPP elements in the town; Ceferino S. Partdes, OIC, Agusan del Sur, chairman of Task Force Detainees of the Philippines, Agusan chapter, active member of BAYAN and Free Legal Assistance Group;

Juan P. Jardeloza, OIC, Bayugan, Agusan del Sur, supporter of the NPA; Benjamin Boneso, newly appointed councilor of Davao, secretary general of the Nagkahiusang Manggagawa sa Habagatang Mindanaw (NAMA-H-MIN) [Workers Union of Western Mindanao], CPP front; Iderlina Soriano Taguin, Clerk I, Regional Lands Office No. 2, identified to be in active contact of STs frequenting Bro. Annafunan, Linao in Tuguegarao delivering foodstuffs to ST group; Pagarungan, OIC governor, Lanao del Sur, recruited former MNLF Commander Macris, BALT Nasser as provincial guards who brought with them 60 machine guns, several assorted weapons; Simplicio Arza, barangay captain, Zumarraga, Western Samar, identified as ST propaganda officer and recruiter;

Florencio Temporada Luyao, Bureau of Land, Region 9, Dipolog City, released political detainee, admitted on Nov. 24, 1985, his connections with the (NPAs?) operating in Zamboanga del Norte, particularly in an "agaw armas" [arms-grabbing] operation on CHDF elements, at present in charge of recruiting and educating prospective CPP members; and Jose Singzon, Sangguniang Bayan member, Northern Samar, reportedly providing support to the NPAs operating in the province.

#### Aquino Denies Report

HK011137 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English  
1000 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] President Aquino said there are no communists in her government. Her statement was in reaction to a NICA [National Intelligence Coordinating Agency] secret document identifying the left-leaning officials in the government. Earlier, Mrs Aquino denied that there was [words indistinct] efforts to cover up the existence of the alleged document.

Speaking to newsmen in Malacanang, Senate Defense Committee Chairman Raul Manglapus said NICA Director General Rodolfo Canieso confirmed that the secret document Laurel submitted to the Senate committee on defense was from NICA, but that it was not official at all. He said they will again summon Canieso to clarify on the document.



### Senators Denounce Laurel

HK020607 Baguio City Mountain Province  
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] The five senators named in the secret document of the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency [NICA] revealed themselves yesterday by taking turns to denounce Vice President Laurel and the NICA dossier on themselves. Senator Guingona denounced what he called the insidious innuendoes by association and stressed NICA had no right to release the working papers. Senator Lina pleaded that he was a member of the board of trustees of the Movement for Brotherhood, Integrity, and Nationalism Incorporated, or Mabini, but he said he has nothing to defend or apologize for. Senator Saguisag said no one should be unfairly prejudiced [words indistinct] giving him a chance to correct any errors in the dossier against him. Senator Tanada admitted being a member of the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [New Nationalist Alliance], or Bayan, and vowed to pursue the nationalist struggle for the genuine liberation of our country. Senator Mercado, for his part, said he was 22 years ago a member of the Kabataang Makabayan [Nationalist Youth], and was imprisoned for his convictions, but has renounced his membership to be released in prison [as heard].

Meanwhile, Senator Pimentel had a cautious reaction to the so-called red list.

[Pimentel recording indistinct]

### Daily Criticizes List

HK011345 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER  
in English 1 Oct 87 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "National Security According to FM"]

[Text] One trouble with Vice President Laurel's testimony Tuesday before a joint inquiry conducted by two Senate committees was that it failed to live up to its advanced billing. The thousands of people who tuned in to the live radio coverage of the proceedings had expected Mr. Laurel to name names publicly. He didn't.

Invoking the "secret" classification of the intelligence documents that listed down the names of "over a hundred" purported communist infiltrators in government, the vice president had earlier sought to pass on the burden of disclosure to the President. When Malacanang and even the alleged sources of the confidential information within the intelligence community denied the existence of the reports, Mr. Laurel was left holding the bag—clinging to accusations so weak that no self-respecting public prosecutor would adjudge them as prima facie evidence. Not a few people believe that the vice president had in fact made a sorry spectacle of himself.

Senate sources who have managed to go through the Laurel documents were appalled at how haphazardly and irresponsibly the list of alleged Reds-in-office was drawn up. And therein lies the real significance of the Laurel expose.

While the senators may have been shocked, a number of them suspect nonetheless that the documents had indeed come from certain quarters within the intelligence community. Whether Mr. Laurel had been deliberately manipulated by those same quarters is no longer the issue. The vice president, being the overeager witch-hunter that he is, had only proved to be a most willing pawn.

The *Inquirer*, on the other hand, has been able to secure—through a circuitous route—yet another list of alleged communists in government from a former official of the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency who says it came from the Intelligence Service of the Armed Forces of the Philippines [ISAFP]. We have very good reason to believe that the names on the ISAFP list also appear in Laurel's lineup, which the two Senate committees reviewing his charges have decided to withhold from the public.

Our list contains the names of several incumbent and former senators, congressmen, administration officials, constitutional commissioners, bureau chiefs, local executives, and other public figures. And so does Laurel's lineup, we have been told. All of them were active participants in the mass movement to remove the hated dictator Ferdinand E. Marcos. But how they *all* [previous word in italics] came to be regarded as "leftists," "Marxists," and "communists" by intelligence agencies which had obviously kept them under surveillance long after the tyrant was deposed is a disturbing indication not only of the ideological standards and the analytical expertise of these same agencies. Above all, the lists betray a tacit national security policy that recalls the intolerance and repressiveness of the regime the people toppled in February 1986.

The two lists have, at least, given the public some idea of how citizens continue to be categorized by these intelligence agencies, which are invariably manned by active or former military men who are believed to have close ties with a foreign power:

—The list of "subversives" drawn up by the paranoid regime of Ferdinand Marcos has apparently not yet been rectified. People whom the dictatorship classified as "dangerous" simply because they had declared their opposition to the dictatorship are still classified as "enemies of the State" under the supposedly liberal democratic dispensation of President Aquino.

In this sense, the lists—Laurel's as well as ours—should be regarded as a honor roll, a certification of the commitment of the individuals listed therein to justice, freedom, and democracy. Rather than disgrace, these figures deserve the gratitude of a nation who they led in the fight against tyranny.

Leftists, Marxists and Communists are apparently regarded as being the same, showing how ideologically unsophisticated the government's so-called intelligence analysts are. It does seem as though the intelligence services still cling to the notion that an "international communist conspiracy" exists, a myth that has been shattered many years ago by the splits that have plagued proletarian movements since World War I and, more recently, the persistent national rivalries among so-called Socialist countries. 1—Most disturbing is the hint that behind the liberal facade and pluralistic pronouncements of the government which Ms Aquino heads there stubbornly lurks a police-state machinery that continues to keep people under surveillance and compile dossiers on them. And since these dossiers are inaccessible to ordinary people, there is little opportunity for them to dispute whatever malicious fabrications some members of the intelligence community have drawn up against them.

Nineteen months after an indignant people sent a despot fleeing for his life, national security continues to be defined, according to Marcos.

The editors of this paper debated long and hard whether we should publish the so-called Red list at all. There is the obvious danger that this lineup would be used by the lunatic fringe of the Right as a hit list, a warrant for the systematic assassination of persons suspected [in italics] of being leftists, Marxists, communists, or whatever.

We strongly suspect that the floating of these lists is part of a covert campaign being waged by certain quarters—with the encouragement, if not actual support of a foreign power—to pit Filipinos against Filipinos, so that in the confusion they could impose on the nation their own evil designs. While that danger is real, we nonetheless felt that the people had to be informed of whatever these lists actually represent. We feel confident that an enlightened people can arrive at the correct conclusion.

#### **Enrile Backs Intelligence Agency Abolition**

*BK021200 Quezon City RPN 9 Television in English  
1030 GMT 2 Oct 87*

[Text] Senator Juan Ponce Enrile today threw his support behind the bill seeking the abolition of the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency [NICA]. Enrile said he co-offered the bill with Senator Maceda calling for the abolition of NICA. According to Enrile, NICA's functions should be placed under the National Bureau of Investigation so that the agency could be properly supervised by the Department of Justice. Enrile stressed that the NICA documents on communists in government could not be used for prosecuting those in the list as these documents were merely summaries of information.

[Begin Enrile recording] When we were organizing or when NICA was being organized, I objected to its placement under the Office of the President. It should not be placed under the Office of the President. It should

be placed under a civilian department so that it could be properly supervised. And, that's why I agreed to co-offer the bill presented by Senator Maceda. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Vice President Laurel will no longer appear in any committee hearing on the NICA documents. Laurel relayed this information to Senator Wigberto Tanada.

[Begin Tanada recording] We wrote him last night informing him about some of the statements made by General Canieso [NICA director] and asking him if he would want to appear before the committee to give his comments on the statement of Gen Canieso. And he said that he would just submit his written comments. [end recording]

At the same time, Senator Teofisto Guingona today denied being an official of Bayan [New Nationalist Alliance]. Guingona issued the denial before the fellowship luncheon meeting of the Alliance of Government [word indistinct] for the Promotion of Evangelism at (Bahia Ocnayan) in Manila. In his remarks, Guingona described the NICA Red list as a distortion aimed at smearing his reputation and those of others. Guingona stressed that there was no need to defend himself as he is not a communist and will never be one.

#### **Aquino Urged To Decide on Wage Hike**

*HK011151 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
1000 GMT 1 Oct 87*

[Text] Two of the country's largest labor unions have called on President Aquino to decide on the wage hike issue. Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU—1 May Movement] and the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines [TUCP] issued the appeal following the decision of the president and Congress that Congress would decide on the issue after Malacanang had presented its own proposal.

Earlier, Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon said that Malacanang will submit an administrative bill in 2 or 3 days. However, according to KMU spokesman Nick Elman, the president has the authority to decide on the issue and that there is no need to go through the Congress. The KMU reiterated its threat to carry out a national workers strike if Congress and the president accede to the employers' proposal of a P5 increase in the minimum wage.

[Begin Elman recording] What we are seeking is an immediate solution, that is, a law to be enacted instantly to implement our demand for a P10 increase. What we are asking for is the same demand we were making before the oil price increase. In other words, the purchasing power, which has been declining since 1984 and up to the present, that is what we are seeking. It is very, very minimal. It is just loose change.

She does have the authority to immediately grant our demand, which would benefit all workers. If there is a pending executive order on the increase of soldiers' salaries, why is it she cannot do so in our case? If she can issue an executive order approving an increase in oil prices, why can't she do the same with our demand? Why does she have to send the issue to Congress, where we know that the process could go on and on in endless debate? [end recording]

That was KMU spokesman Nick Elman.

On the other hand, TUCP President Democrito Mendoza has stressed that the country's workers will not accept a daily wage increase less than P10. [passage indistinct]

### Thailand

#### **Prem Departs for U.S., Japan, Europe**

BK300119 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
30 Sep 87 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Cabinet ministers and senior armed forces officers showed up in full force at Don Muang airport yesterday; morning to see Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon off on a 15-day trip to Europe, the United States and Japan.

Accompanying the Prime Minister from his Si Sao Thewet residence to the airport was Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyuth.

Outgoing Air Force Commander-in-Chief ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Praphan Thupatemi, who publicly criticised the appointment of his successor, was on hand to welcome the Prime Minister at the airport. He was accompanied by his designated successor ACM Woranat Aphichari and ACM Kaset Rotchananin.

Several army officers went up to congratulate ACM Woranat on his appointment.

Navy Commander-in-Chief Adm Thada Dithabachong, who is also due to retire this week, was represented by his designated successor Adm Praphat Kritsanachan.

Also present were Supreme Commander Adm Supha Kothaseni, newly-appointed Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong, and Assistant Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Phichit Kunlawanit. [passage omitted]

#### **Prem Approves New Soviet Envoy Appointment**

BK010055 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
1 Oct 87 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon has approved the Soviet Union's appointment of Mr Anatoliy Ivanovich Valkov as the new ambassador to Thailand at the recommendation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Valkov will succeed Mr Valentin Kasatkin, who has left Bangkok for a new posting in Lisbon.

Mr Valkov, 60, is married with two children. He speaks fluent English and German on top of his native language.

The ambassador designate graduated from Moscow State Institute of Foreign Relations and Diplomatic Academy of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He first entered foreign service in 1951 and was promoted to higher positions in the following years.

During 1961-65 he was first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in India, a counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Pakistan during 1969-71, director-general of South Asia Department during 1979-87 and secretary-general of South Asia Directorate before his assignment in Bangkok.

#### **Chawalit To Restructure Supreme Command**

BK010059 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
1 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] Army Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut announced yesterday he would go ahead with the restructuring of the Supreme Command.

Gen Chawalit made the announcement after assuming the post of supreme commander succeeding the retired Adm Supha Kothaseni in a ceremony yesterday. "My first task here is to call a meeting and explain to the officers the policy (on restructure) to boost their morale because many of them do not know what their future is going to be," Gen Chawalit said, adding that his priority was to go ahead with the restructure plan.

The Supreme Command, he said, has to be reduced in size by eliminating redundant works and reorganising agencies doing similar jobs.

"Everyone will be required to cooperate to correct the image of the Supreme Command viewed by many as the graveyard of generals.

"Everyone will be given a chance to prove the importance of the Supreme Command."

The army chief said the new Supreme Command would play a key role in coordinating the works of the armed forces and overseeing national security.

Outlining the future role of the Supreme Command following the restructuring, he said the agency would be responsible for laying out the joint plan of the armed forces.

the Supreme Command, he said, would also be responsible for weapons acquisition to ensure that the weapons are of the same standard. It would also act as the centre for mobilising the armed forces to support the Government in national development.



The restructuring would be extended to the armed forces and the Defence Permanent Secretary's Office would be asked to join in the restructuring plan as the policy-making body.

Gen Chawalit said he need not obtain any instruction or guideline from the Defence Minister and the Prime Minister because both of them had initiated the policy.

The armed forces would be consulted over the restructuring before steps are taken to implement the plan, he said.

Gen Chawalit declined to comment if the Supreme Command, once restructured, would play a role similar that of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff.

He said he would consult military experts over the agency's structure and study previous restructuring proposals before the implementation, which will start soon.

#### **Foreign Ministry on Trade With Communist Bloc**

BK010525 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
30 Sep 87 p 28

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has not implemented trade restrictions with Laos, director-general of the Foreign Affairs Department M.L. Thep Thewakun, said yesterday.

The ministry does not restrict trade with Laos as commonly assumed by the Press, he said on the second day of the Commerce Ministry's annual seminar for 40 heads of Thai trade centres abroad.

He said Thai-Laos trade has decreased recently because Laos has little foreign currency and the Lao Government has imposed stringent trade controls.

The Thai Government has reduced the restrictive export list from about 270 items to 61 items.

He said the Foreign Ministry's position on trade with Laos and Vietnam is that it should be left to the private sector. The ministry is also urging Japan and EC countries not to give export credits to Vietnam; because a country that invades a neighbouring country deserves to be ostracised.

However, the ministry is not against aid on humanitarian grounds, he added.

The ban on fertiliser exports to Laos, he noted, was recommended by the Narcotics Control Board in order to prevent it from being used for marijuana cultivation.

However, he said that in his opinion the total ban was unnecessary because one knows what formula is used in growing marijuana so only that particular formula should be banned.

He recommended expanding trade with other socialist countries such as China, the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc because of increasing trade restrictions in traditional markets.

China has implemented numerous modernisation programmes and the Soviet Union under Gorbachev has pledged to allow freer international trade. He said the ministry has interpreted the Russian move as an attempt to reduce military rivalry with the West and emphasise international trade.

"Thailand should pay attention and study the prospects of trading with the socialist countries."

At the moment, trade with China and the Soviet Union is moderate but trade with the Eastern Bloc is small due to its lack of foreign currencies.

Most socialist countries would like to trade with Thailand in the form of bartering but the country is not ready yet, he noted.

M.L. Thep said the Foreign and Commerce ministries should closely cooperate in promoting trade by sharing data and skills because both ministries' duties sometimes overlap.

#### **Daily Views Cambodian 'Cocktail Party'**

BK020155 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
2 Oct 87 p 4

[By Pratyathawi Tawethikun: "Cocktail Party Proposal Still Alive"]

[Text] The current diplomatic flurry at the United Nations and out of it seems to indicate that there is no progress in the effort to resolve the Kampuchean problem. When the ASEAN foreign ministers met in New York to decide where the direction should be, all seemed to have agreed that ASEAN was on the right track. Even Prince Norodom Sihanouk agreed in his UN message to the "other Kampuchea." The Kampucheans must have a talk among themselves first—of course with Vietnamese participation later if not sooner.

The formula has been known as the "cocktail party." At first it was seen as a ploy by Vietnam to divide ASEAN unity on the Kampuchean problem. Indonesia was singled out by those who were "not in the know" as having fallen into the Vietnamese trap, because it seemed to have been rather sympathetic towards Hanoi and, through its foreign minister, may have acted far beyond the mandate given to him by the fellow ASEAN countries. This was not the case, said a highly-placed source in the Foreign Ministry.

It was also not true that Thailand and Indonesia did not see eye to eye on the "cocktail party" proposal. Everyone recognised the need for Prince Sihanouk to talk directly with Vietnam, but before he could do that a stage must

be set up for him. It is still the prince who can call the shots and he has done so decisively. ASEAN must coordinate his efforts and Indonesia's Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja did his best. The meeting on August 16 was a "watershed," said the Foreign Ministry source. "It did much to strengthen ASEAN's position. There was no mistake about that."

But why the incorporation of the eight-point proposal? The explanation was that this was to make the affair an internal one for Kampuchea, with the recognition that Vietnam is heavily involved in it. Sooner or later, the Kampucheans must talk to one another, and it is better for the talks to begin while Vietnamese forces are still in Kampuchea. "There is a question of legitimacy here," the source said. "Imagine talking to Heng Samrin when Vietnam is already out of Kampuchea," he said. "You won't have much to talk about because by then there is not much to bargain for. Everyone who is interested in the *Just* [preceding word in italics] solution to the Kampuchean problem would stand to lose, because Vietnam might already be let off the hook."

Even so, all this would not be easy. The source confided that it might take some two to three years to accomplish the feat. And Prince Sihanouk recognised this. That was why he had to work his way around the established international framework, which included his one year leave of absence from the presidency of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

In any event, it seems that the ASEAN effort has paid off well. So far there has not been, and will not be, a fait accompli in Kampuchea. The "cocktail party" is still every much alive and well. It could pave the way towards a political settlement, although in itself it can hardly constitute a solution.

**Illegal Hilltribe Immigrants Flee to Forests**  
*BK010149 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
1 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] Chiang Rai—Local officials here were hunting for about 800 illegal hilltribe immigrants who Tuesday deserted their villages for fear of being repatriated to Burma, a senior local official said yesterday.

Sakda Lapcharoen, the deputy provincial governor, said the officials failed to repatriate the last batch of the mountain people since most of them had fled into the forests.

He said the hilltribe people, regarded by the government as illegal immigrants, deserted three villages in Muang District here shortly before local officials and border patrol police arrived.

The officials arrested only about 10 hilltribe people who were later sent back into Burma, and burnt down the villages, added Sakda.

He said the mountain people might have left the areas after having learned of the previous repatriation which took place earlier last month in Mae Chan District.

The officials on September 18 began the operation to forcibly repatriate about 1,800 hilltribe people, most of them from the Lisu and Akha tribes, to Burma.

According to Sakda, more than 900 hilltribe people have been moved from seven areas in Mae Chan to the Burmese-Thai border.

The deputy governor denied a report on a clash between the officials and the hilltribe people but disclosed that a newly-born baby and a three-year-old boy have died of malaria during the repatriation.

The operation has been condemned by the hilltribe sympathizers as the most brutal offence against the mountain people.

**Vietnam**

**Vice Foreign Minister Address to UN Session**  
*BK011045 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1430 GMT 30 Sep 87

["Excerpt" of 29 September address by Vice Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien, head of SRV delegation to the 42d session of the UN General Assembly—read by announcer]

[Text] Seventy years ago, the appearance of the first socialist state on the world's political map led to the establishment of a new international relationship and an objective demand for peaceful coexistence among nations of different sociopolitical regimes. World history in the past 70 years [words indistinct] peaceful coexistence in the world. Through the turbulent months and years of the cold war and attempts in recent years to create a new cold war atmosphere, mankind has faced the danger of being driven to the brink of the abyss of nuclear destruction. Never before have the aspirations of the world peoples for peace and peaceful coexistence been as strong as they are now.

Peaceful coexistence constitutes an objective rule of our era. Nevertheless, in the present world of interdependence and under the impact of the technological and scientific revolution, there are countless major, urgent problems that no individual countries can solve by themselves. As a consequence, in the process of achieving peaceful existence among nations of different sociopolitical regimes, the trend toward dialogue instead of confrontation and cooperation instead of hostility has become inevitable for the era.

We are witnessing a new, encouraging development of the world situation in the direction of dialogue and peaceful coexistence. The well-known initiatives of Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU

Central Committee, constitute an important motive behind the process of detente, reducing the risk of nuclear war, and consolidating peace and security in the world. The recent USSR-U.S. agreements on totally eliminating medium-range missiles and on the third summit meeting between General Secretary Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan this fall are important steps toward reducing the threat of a nuclear holocaust and ameliorating the international political atmosphere. The meeting between GDR Chairman Honecker and FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl has created a change in the process of building relations on the basis of dialogue, understanding, and cooperation between the two Germans in accordance with the spirit of the 1975 Helsinki Agreement which was reaffirmed at the 1986 Stockholm conference.

Although the aforementioned encouraging signs of the process of dialogue and easing tension aimed at achieving peaceful coexistence have made the picture of the world situation clearer, the factors which cause tension still exist. That the most bellicose forces, reluctantly parting with their past which has been damned by history, are intensifying the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race on earth as well as in space, in a bid to regain their lost military superiority is a challenge to mankind. In the face of these highly dangerous schemes and acts of adventure, continuing to act in a resolute manner for the defense of peace and for the achievement of peaceful coexistence remains the most urgent demand of all nations.

Never before have we witnessed such a widespread mass movement struggling for world peace. The Nonaligned Movement, loyal to its lofty goals, has become an important component in this struggle.

While the trend toward dialogue and detente are easing the horrible threat of a nuclear holocaust, in various parts of the world the efforts of nations to mobilize forces for resolving problems facing each country and entire regions through dialogue is facing great obstacles. Those forces which regard this or that part of the world as their backyard or their area of vital interest are intensifying aid to their henchmen along with such activities as economic embargoes and political isolation in order to oppose and sabotage the struggle to regain or defend independence waged by various nations and to threaten peace and stability in various regions.

Over the past 40 years, while the world has been enjoying the longest period of peace this century, Southeast Asia has been the site of many of the biggest, fiercest, and longest wars. Although these wars are now over, Southeast Asia has yet to see peace and stability. Therefore, ending the confrontation, resolving various problems through peaceful negotiations, and building good neighborly relations without outside interference constitute an urgent demand and a vital interest of the peoples of various nations in the region.

Finding a political solution to the Cambodian issue and building a peaceful, stable, and cooperative Southeast Asia are an important objective in Vietnam's foreign policy.

Together with the PRK and the LPDR, Vietnam has put forth many goodwill proposals aimed at finding at an early date a fair and reasonable political solution to the Cambodian issue on the basis of the independence, sovereignty, and national reconciliation of the Cambodian people. This is to ensure that the country of the glorious Angkor civilization will never return to the horrifying years and months of the genocidal Pol Pot regime and to create a framework for lasting peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Vietnam has affirmed: As on the two previous occasions when Vietnam sent its Army volunteers to help the Cambodian people in their struggle against colonialism and imperialism for the independence and freedom of each country, this time the total withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Cambodia will be completed by 1990.

It is regrettable that our peaceful and goodwill efforts have yet to be responded to. Resolving the Cambodian issue without linking it to the resolution of the greater problem—peace and stability in Southeast Asia—will fail to basically resolve even a single aspect of the problem. Merely wanting to impose the stand of one side onto the other is unfair and unrealistic. Now there are two contradictory stands and two contradictory attitudes over the Cambodian problem and over peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The other side's stand is to demand that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Cambodia while the Indochinese countries's stand is to demand the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

With the rapid growth of the PRK, the three Indochinese countries have declared that the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops will be completed by 1990 in the event there is no political solution to the Cambodian issue. Successively since 1982, Vietnam has unilaterally conducted an annual withdrawal of a part of its Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia. Very soon this year an important troop withdrawal drive will also be conducted, being witnessed for the first time by foreign observers.

The PRK Government has issued a statement on its national reconciliation policy, saying that it is ready to meet with the Khmer factions of the other side and with the leaders of these factions—except for the criminal Pol Pot and his close associates—to discuss national reconciliation on the basis of perpetually preventing a recurrence of genocide and joining with the entire people in defending and building the country in peace and stability. This is a fundamental and long-term policy aimed at uniting all Cambodians to build an independent, peaceful, and nonaligned Cambodia friendly to neighboring countries.



Meanwhile, the other side adamantly demands that Vietnam withdraw its troops and accept the eight-point proposal which is, in fact, aimed at bringing the genocidal Pol Pot regime, which is hiding under the label of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, back to Cambodia.

A fair solution must show a respect for the stands of both sides. All those initiatives which are advantageous to only one side and disadvantageous to the other or which provide backing for only one side while opposing the other will obstruct efforts to reach a peaceful solution to the Cambodian issue and achieve peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Faced with this situation, holding fast to their consistent stand in seeking a political solution to the Cambodia issue and to peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the three Indochinese countries, together with a number of other good-willed countries in the region, have untiringly struggled to achieve a breakthrough. Last July Indonesia, representing the ASEAN states, and Vietnam, representing the three Indochinese countries, reached an agreement on holding a cocktail party with the understanding that this will be an unofficial meeting between the two sides in Cambodia on the basis of equality without any preconditions attached or political significance. In the following stages of this cocktail party, Indonesia will invite other interested parties, including Vietnam, to participate. The two sides also agreed to resume the meeting of the working groups between Vietnam and Indonesia at the earliest time possible in order to discuss the Cambodian problem and the problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The PRK and the LPDR have welcomed and approved the above agreement between Vietnam and Indonesia. The three Indochinese countries hold that in the cocktail party, as already agreed upon, the stands of all parties concerned will have a basis for discussion.

We highly value the great personal efforts of the UN secretary general in pushing for a dialogue between the two groupings of countries in the region in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem and other problems in Southeast Asia and we hope that Mr Secretary General will further his efforts in this direction.

Concerning the search for a political solution to the Cambodian issue and to peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the relations of friendship and cooperation between the SRV and the PRC will play a very important role. The Vietnamese people highly treasure the traditional friendship with the Chinese people. The two peoples used to unite and support each other in their respective revolutionary endeavors for national independence and socialism. The aspirations of both peoples as well as the long-term interests of both nations do not conflict. Moved by the desire to restore normal relations with China, Vietnam has, on numerous occasions, stated its readiness to negotiate with the latter at any level, at

any time, and at any place to resolve various problems in the relations between the two countries and those issues of mutual concern, thus meeting the interests of peace, friendship, and cooperation of the two peoples and the peoples of other countries in Southeast Asia as well as in Asia and the Pacific.

The United States has an important role to play in bringing about peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese people are prepared to turn a new chapter of history and to create favorable conditions for developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples. The recent visit to Vietnam of General John Vessey, special envoy of President Reagan, together with agreements reached, have created an atmosphere conducive to the solution of humanitarian concerns of both the Vietnamese and the American sides.

History poses mankind with a heavy responsibility: the creation of a solid basis for the growth in peace, friendship, and cooperation of all nations on this planet for the remaining years of the 20th century and for the early years of the 21st century. To perform this lofty responsibility, there is no alternative but to hold dialogue with goodwill and sincere cooperation.

It is to be hoped that this spirit of solving international and regional problems, including the Southeast Asian region, will also apply at our 42d UN General Assembly session.

#### **Foreign Ministry Holds News Conference**

*BK011531 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1430 GMT 1 Oct 87*

[Text] On the afternoon of 1 October 1987, Comrade Trinh Xuan Lang, director of the Information and Press Department and spokesman of our Foreign Ministry, held a regular conference at the Hanoi International Club.

At the news conference, asked by *Prensa Latina*, *Kyodo*, and PAP correspondents about the similarities between the agreement reached on 29 July in Ho Chi Minh City and the recent statement by Mr Sihanouk and about Vietnam's attitude toward his proposal, our Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out:

Hitherto, the PRK, the LPDR, and the SRV have always held that the internal issues of Cambodia must be settled by the Cambodian people themselves. The Cambodian parties should meet together to discuss and settle the issues facing their own country. This is the fundamental spirit of the 29 July agreement between Vietnam, representing the Indochinese countries, and Indonesia, representing the ASEAN countries. In view of this, Prince Sihanouk's initiative on the Cambodian parties meeting together without the participation of Vietnam is consistent with the 29 July Ho Chi Minh City Vietnam-Indonesia agreement in connection with the first stage of a cocktail party. It is also consistent with Point 2 of the

National Reconciliation Policy promulgated on 27 August 1987 by the PRK. Therefore, on 28 September 1987, the PRK Government declared its welcome and readiness to participate in the meeting among the Cambodian parties at the initiative of Prince Sihanouk.

On 30 September 1987, the SRV Foreign Ministry issued a statement supporting this correct stand and goodwill attitude of the PRK. We hold that the meeting of the Cambodian parties will break the deadlock that has existed for 8 years now and pave the way for a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian issue. If the Cambodian parties are determined to sit together, no foreign countries can prevent them. The people are waiting to see what the attitude of the Son Sann and Khieu Samphan factions toward Prince Sihanouk's appeal will be. Nevertheless, the stand of the PRK, as pointed out in its 28 September statement, is that even if these two factions did not participate, the PRK would still be prepared to meet with Prince Sihanouk.

Commenting on Son Sann's 28 September address at the United Nations at the request of a VNA correspondent, Comrade Trinh Xuan Lang said:

Son Sann's reiteration of the shop-worn demand that Vietnam hold talks with the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is aimed at evading Prince Sihanouk's serious appeal and shirking his responsibility for participating at a meeting among Cambodians of opposing parties to settle their own affairs. Son Sann's blatant slander against Vietnam is, in reality, helping the genocidal Pol Pot clique wash off its towering crimes against the Cambodian people.

Asked by *Prensa Latina*, PAP, *Kyodo*, AFP, and *Xinhua* correspondents about the visit to Vietnam by Mr Fujita, director general of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, Comrade Trinh Xuan Lang answered:

At the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's invitation, Mr Fujita, director general of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, paid a visit to Vietnam from 28 September-1 October 1987. This annual visit was made in implementation of an agreement reached between Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Japanese Foreign Minister Abe in 1984 with the aim of promoting dialogue between Vietnam and Japan. During the talks, the Vietnamese side clearly stated its stand toward a solution to the Cambodian issue, and the Japanese side affirmed its desire for an early arrival at a political solution to this issue and its readiness to contribute its efforts to achieving this objective. Like the recent visit to Japan by Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien, this visit to Vietnam by Mr Fujita is considered useful by both sides as it confirms the desire for continued dialogue between Vietnam and Japan to strengthen mutual understanding and contribute to promoting bilateral relations.

### Troop Pullout, Japanese Visit

OW011529 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 1—"The partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea this year will be carried out in the fourth quarter," said Trinh Xuan Lang, head of the Department for Press and Information of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, at a regular press conference here this afternoon.

Asked who will be the invited observers, Trinh Xuan Lang said:

"The exact date of the withdrawal will be announced later. As was made clear in the communique of the Indochinese deputy ministerial conference in Phnom Penh last August 13, the governments of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam agreed that some foreign observers will be invited to observe the withdrawal. We will invite those countries concerned with the search for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue, for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The People's Republic of Kampuchea will invite those countries which have recognized the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Vietnam, with the consent of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, will invite other countries. This does not mean a recognition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Asked if there are any similarities between the agreement in Ho Chi Minh City on September 29 and the recent statement of Prince Sihanouk, and what is Vietnam's attitude toward this proposal, Trinh Xuan Lang said:

"The People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have always held that the internal affairs of Kampuchea must be solved by the Kampuchean people themselves, and the different Kampuchean parties must meet one another to discuss and solve the issues of their country. That is the fundamental spirit of the agreement reached on July 29 between Vietnam representing the Indochinese countries, and Indonesia representing the ASEAN countries.

"Therefore, Prince Sihanouk's initiative on a meeting of Kampuchean parties without the presence of Vietnam is in line with the agreement between Vietnam and Indonesia in Ho Chi Minh City on July 29 concerning the first stage of a "cocktail party". It also conforms with the second point of the national reconciliation policy made public by Kampuchea on August 27, 1987. "That is why, on September 28, the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea issued a statement expressing its readiness to participate in a meeting between Kampuchean parties as proposed by Prince Sihanouk. On Sept. 30, the ministry for foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam issued a statement supporting the just stand and goodwill attitude of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

"We think that a meeting between Kampuchean parties will break the impasse which has lasted more than eight years and open the road for peacefully solving the Kampuchean issue. If the Kampuchean parties decide to sit together, no foreign force can prevent them. Everyone is waiting to see the reaction of the Son Sann and Khieu Samphan factions to Prince Sihanouk's statement. But the position of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as expounded in the August 28 statement is that even if these two factions do not participate, the People's Republic of Kampuchea is ready to meet Prince Sihanouk".

Asked to comment on Son Sann's speech on Sept. 28 at the United Nations General Assembly, Trinh Xuan Lang said:

"Son Sann took advantage of the UN forum to make groundless allegations to slander Vietnam, distort the Kampuchean situation and demand that Vietnam talk with the so-called "democratic Kampuchea". In fact, he was acting at the behest of ill-intentioned outside forces who scheme to sabotage Mr. Sihanouk's initiative about a meeting between Kampuchean parties which had just received the support of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. This aimed entirely to serve the interests of those who are used to fishing in troubled waters and seek profit in the prolonged confrontation between Kampuchians and between Southeast Asian nations.

Son Sann's repeating the old demand that Vietnam talk with the so-called coalition government of Kampuchea is aimed at eluding the correct appeal of Prince Sihanouk and evading his responsibility to take part in a meeting between Kampuchians of opposing parties to solve their affairs among themselves.

Son Sann's blatant slander against Vietnam is actually helping the Pol Pot clique to erase their hideous crimes against the Kampuchean people."

On the visit to Vietnam by Fujita, head of the Asian department of the Japanese Foreign ministry, Trinh Xuan Lang said:

"At the invitation of the Vietnamese foreign ministry, Mr. Fujita, head of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's Asian department, paid a visit to Vietnam from Sept. 28 to October 1. This is an annual visit in the framework of an agreement between Vietnamese foreign minister Nguyen Co Thach and Japanese foreign minister Abe in 1984 aimed at promoting the dialogue between Vietnam and Japan.

While in Vietnam, Fujita met Nguyen Dinh Phuong, head of the first department for Asia of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, to discuss the promotion of relations between the two countries and compare notes on the regional and international questions of mutual concern. Fujita was received by Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister, Hoang Bich Son, head of the external relations

commission of the party Central Committee, Hoang Quang Co, deputy foreign minister and Le At Hoi, acting chairman of the people's committee of Hanoi. Fujita also visited Ho Chi Minh City where he was received by acting chairman of the city's people's committee Le Quang Chanh, with whom he discussed the development of trade relations between Ho Chi Minh City and Japanese traders.

At these meetings, the Vietnamese side explained to the Japanese guest its stand for a solution to the Kampuchean issues. The Japanese side expressed its desire to see an early political solution to this issue and its readiness to contribute to this goal.

Like the recent Japan visit by Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien, the visit of Mr. Fujita was considered useful by both sides. It is further proof of both Vietnam's and Japan's desire to continue the dialogue, deepen mutual understanding and contribute to the strengthening of relations between the two countries."

Trinh Xuan Lang further said:

"On Sept. 29, 1987, Chinese newspapers reported that since early September the Vietnamese side has made many shellings on and intrusions into Chinese territory. On Sept. 19, Chinese papers said that Vietnamese troops surrounded and attacked Chinese soldiers. Those reports are not consonant with the present situation along the border of the two countries."

**Cambodian Reconciliation Policy Supported**  
*OW010027 Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT*  
30 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 30—"The Vietnamese people of all strata warmly welcome and fully support the policy of national reconciliation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea."

This came in a resolution adopted at a meeting held here today by the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other People and the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association, in connection with the PRK Government's statement of August 27.

At the meeting, Tep Henn, Kampuchean ambassador to Vietnam, underlined the importance of the policy of national reconciliation for the destiny of the Kampuchean people and welcomed Norodom Sihanouk's recent statement, which he said coincides with the PRK's policy of national reconciliation.



**Nguyen Co Thach at PRC National Day Fete**  
*OW011548 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 1 Oct 87*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 1—The Chinese ambassador to Vietnam and Mrs. Li Shichun offered a reception here this evening in honour of the 38th national day of the People's Republic of China.

Among the Vietnamese guests were Nguyen Co Thach, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, and Nguyen Van Tien, vice president of the Vietnam-China Friendship Association.

A friendly get-together was arranged here Tuesday by the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples on the occasion of China's national day.

Present were Trinh Ngoc Thai, general secretary of the host committee, representatives of the Foreign Ministry and concerned offices, the Chinese ambassador to Vietnam and his wife, and others.

**Vo Chi Cong Sends Greetings**  
*BK301459 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Sep 87*

[Text] On 30 September, Vo Chi Cong, chairman of SRV Council of State, sent the following message of greetings to PRC President Li Xiannian:

On the occasion of the 38th national day of the PRC, a momentous festive day of the Chinese people, I would like to extend to Your Excellency the president, the government, and the fraternal people of China my warm greetings.

Vietnam and China are two close neighbors; the peoples of the two countries once united and supported each other in their struggle for national independence and socialist construction. The two peoples share the same aspirations and interests, namely peace, cooperation, and the building of prosperous countries for the sake of their own happiness.

The government and people of Vietnam always treasure the age-old friendship between the two peoples. They have done and are doing their utmost to normalize at an early date the relations between the two countries. I am deeply convinced that with the efforts of both sides the friendly neighborly relations between the two countries and the fine friendship between our two peoples will soon be restored and developed in conformity to the aspirations and interests of the two peoples and in the interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and Asia.

On this occasion, the Vietnam-China Friendship Association has also sent a message of greetings to the China-Vietnam Friendship Association.

**Afghanistan National Front Visitors Leave**  
*OW010023 Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 30 Sep 87*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 30—A high ranking delegation of Afghanistan's National Fatherland Front led by its first vice president and general secretary Nur Akbar Paesh yesterday left here for home, concluding its two-week visit to Vietnam. The delegation was received by Huynh Tan Phat and Pham Van Kiet, president and secretary general of the Vietnam Fatherland Front with whom it compared notes on front activities.

An agreement was reached between the delegation and its Vietnamese counterpart on expansion of cooperation and mutual assistance in front work. The delegation was also received by Pham The Duet, secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

**Nguyen Van Linh Visits Vinh Phu State Farm**  
*OW010801 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 1 Oct 87*

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 1—Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Viet Nam Central Committee, recently visited the Tam Dao state farm in the midland province of Vinh Phu, north of Hanoi.

Tam Dao is one of the 414 state-owned farms in Vietnam. The farm was set up 32 years ago on an area of 1,600 ha, for cash crop cultivation, cattle breeding and afforestation. Since 1976, the farm has actively renovated its management mechanism by gradually shifting from the state subsidy system to socialist business accounting.

Nguyen Van Linh welcomed the initial success of the farm workers and called on them to actively apply scientific and technological advances to management and production in order to increase productivity and improve the quality of products. He also urged them to help farmers in the region in new techniques of planting and cattle-raising.

**Nguyen Huu Co Interviewed After Camp Release**  
*BK301644 Hong Kong AFP in English 0834 GMT 29 Sep 87*

[By Gilles Campion]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, Sept 30 (AFP)—Nguyen Huu Co, a former defense minister in the South Vietnamese Government toppled in 1975, says he has paid his dues to the regime that kept him in re-education camps for over a decade.

"After 12 years in re-education camps, I wish to rejoin society," the 62-year-old former general said in an interview with *Agence France-Presse* at his small villa in Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon).

"But if I feel there is no place for me, if life is too hard for my family, then I will have to go into exile," he said. "Now that I have paid my dues I want to live in peace with my children and grandchildren."

Gen. Co, a recipient of the Legion of Honour for having fought with the French Army, was one of hundreds of South Vietnamese soldiers and officials released from re-education camps earlier this month.

He was the highest-ranking Saigon official still held in the camps.

Apparently in good health, the balding former defense minister and deputy premier displayed no bitterness towards the communist regime that kept him in five re-education camps in north and south Vietnam for more than 12 years.

"Twelve years were a long time for me and my family. I have not committed blood crimes, but I fought loyally against the communists. I've paid my debt."

Defense minister from 1965 to 1967, Gen. Co spent three years in Hong Kong before returning to Saigon in 1970. There he relinquished all his official duties and became a bank manager. He also ran a bicycle shop with his wife.

"Before the communists arrived in Saigon (April 30, 1975), I was hesitant to leave," he said. "I did try to find a seat on a plane or boat but to no avail."

"On June 15, 1975 I responded to a call by the authorities asking officers and civil servants of the former regime to present themselves with clothes and money for a month's stay."

Gen. Co said he was taken to Quang Trung military camp, not far from Saigon, with 32 other generals and was to remain there for a year.

"We all thought this would only last a month. We had one year of courses in political education but no work. At the end of this time, a decree set a three year term of internment and we thought that on the whole it was reasonable."

The former generals were then transferred to Yen Bai Camp, 150 kilometers (93 miles) northwest of Hanoi, where "conditions were clearly worse than at Quang Trung and we suffered a lot during the winter of 1976-77."

"We worked seven or eight hours a day, except on Sunday, growing vegetables, rearing livestock or building camps. Political courses had become rare."

In June 1978, Gen. Co was transferred to Ha Tay Camp, near here. "We were already resigned (to our fate) by then... But we did not lose hope because we had seen many prisoners released," he said.

Gen. Co said he had never been tortured or seen others tortured during his internment in Ha Tay, which also held common criminals.

After 1980, detainees were allowed to receive parcels and mail once a month.

"My wife came to see me in the north for the first time in 1980," he said.

"Meals were made up of rice, broth and vegetables, and had to be supplemented with meat, milk or eggs."

"Many of the detainees had stomach problems, fevers, heart problems or rheumatism. I saw many lose their teeth and their hair," he said, adding that the oldest prisoner he met in the camps was an 84-year-old former general.

Gen. Co said he kept the little hair he has and his teeth by doing Chinese "qi dong" breathing exercises daily.

Asked if he had ever attempted to escape, he said: "The camps were not surrounded by walls or barbed wire and we could move around quite freely."

"But to escape was not easy, because we had no provisions and we would have been quickly spotted because of our southern accent. In addition, there were many informers in the camps," he said.

In August of this year, rumours of an imminent release began to circulate in Nam Ha Camp, 150 kilometers (93 miles) southeast of Hanoi, where Gen. Co had been held since March 1983 with other former Saigon officials.

"On September 2, national day, 117 out of a total 340 inmates were told they would be released," he said.

On September 9, Gen. Co left Nam Ha, wearing khaki trousers and a white shirt given to him by the wardens and arrived at the Saigon train station where he was met by some 30 relatives including his wife and 11 of his 12 children.

"One of my daughters has been living in California since January 1975 and I am going to consult all my family to see if they want to stay here or emigrate."

"In the immediate future, I will look for work and I plan to ask the government if I can have my house back in Cap St-Jacques (a beach resort renamed Vung Tau) where I want to start a business," he said.

After 1975, Gen. Co's wife had to close down the family shop and found work in a knitting cooperative.

"Unfortunately my children were not able to enter university because of my past and did not find fixed jobs either," Gen. Co said.

His family has made a living from a coffee shop located on the ground floor of their villa here and with financial help from their married children.

Gen. Co said it was difficult for him to answer whether he considered himself "re-educated."

"It's true that the political education courses allowed me to make comparisons between the old and new regimes—and I found good things in both of them," he said.

"But I must say that in my 12 years in the camps, I never saw a prisoner become a communist."

**N.V.L. Article Discusses Immediate Tasks**

*BK010655 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 30 Sep 87*

[Text] In today's issue, the paper *Nhan Dan* frontpages an article by Comrade N.V.L. titled: "Tasks That Must Be Done Immediately." The article says:

The Political Bureau and Secretariat just promulgated two documents that all sectors, mass organizations at both central and local levels, the press media, and radio

and television networks must implement immediately and very satisfactorily. The first document is the resolution of the Political Bureau on the campaign to purify party organizations and state machinery and enhance their militant strength and to promote healthy social relations. The second document is the directive of the Secretariat on strengthening party leadership to better use the press in the struggle against negativism.

Ever since the holding of the sixth party congress, especially over the past several months, many organs, mass and party organizations, newspapers, radio and television networks, and news agencies have enthusiastically participated in the movement to publicly denounce and deal with various negative cases involving many individuals and collectives throughout the country, thus contributing to repelling negativism and promoting positivism.

This, however, is only the first step. We should, on the basis of these two important documents, make more efforts to drastically and persistently develop the campaign in the right direction. This way, the party and state will certainly become more strengthened, our social relations healthier, and light will definitely prevail over darkness. These are essential conditions for successfully implementing the resolution of the sixth party congress and the resolutions of the party Central Committee.



**Pacific Nations React to Fiji Developments**  
*BK011114 Hong Kong AFP in English 1026 GMT  
1 Oct 87*

[Excerpts] Oct 1 (AFP) [Dateline as received]—New Zealand, reacting to Thursday's [1 October] developments in Fiji, declared there was "no way" it would recognize what it called an "illegal military dictatorship" in the South Pacific nation.

Foreign Minister Russell Marshall said Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka's announcement that he was revoking the Constitution and declaring himself head of state signalled "an ominous turn" in Fiji.

"We will not have a bar of recognising Rabuka's military takeover," he said. [sentence as received] "We still firmly support the governor-general (Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau) as the legal administrative authority of Fiji."

He warned if Col Rabuka pressed ahead with his actions, New Zealand would go ahead with sanctions that would include ending military assistance, aid programs and a sugar agreement with Fiji.

The proposed sanctions were agreed to Wednesday [30 September] by Prime Minister David Lange and his cabinet. [passage omitted]

In Canberra, Foreign Minister Bill Hayden rejected—at least for the time being—calls by Australian opposition parties for the Commonwealth to set up a ministerial group to try to help solve the Fiji crisis.

Australia, Britain and New Zealand were actively involved on the diplomatic front in Suva on a daily basis, Mr. Hayden said.

"If our full-time officials with good personal contacts can't make headway—and it's pretty clear that up to now, outside intrusion is not wanted—it's a bit premature to pursue that point," he said.

"In the future, perhaps. Or perhaps not."

Mr. Hayden told journalists nothing was certain in Fiji at the moment.

"It's a classic case where patience and observation are the main virtues we have to apply," he said.

Earlier Thursday, before Col Rabuka announced he was revoking the Constitution, Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke said he was "cautiously optimistic" about chances of a settlement.

Mr Hayden said Ratu Sir Penaia had all the legal authority in Fiji and that he might decide to take some counteraction.

He said the key groups might also talk their way through the crisis.

Mr Hayden said Canberra had received reports in recent days of potential divisions in the military.

These included the resignation of former Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese's son as a military legal adviser because of family opposition to Col Rabuka's actions.

"But we also hear confused and conflicting accounts of what's happening," Mr Hayden said.

"It's a very complex society, and things take place at all sorts of levels with all sorts of nuances."

**Australia**

**Iraqi Envoy Apologizes for Fishing Boat Attack**  
*BK020910 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0830 GMT 2 Oct 87*

[Text] The Iraqi ambassador to Australia, Mr Anwar al-Hadithi, said today that yesterday's Iraqi attack on an Australian fishing vessel in the Persian Gulf was a mistake.

Mr al-Hadithi was called in to the Foreign Affairs Department in Canberra to receive what was described as a stern protest. The ambassador said later his government would consider the question of compensation for the dead Australian, Captain Robert Wilcox.

Mr al-Hadithi said he offered a personal apology for the death of Captain Wilcox, but Iraqi aircraft could not differentiate between ships in Iranian waters. In future, he said, any other boats fishing in the area would also be in danger.

The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, said his officials delivered the strongest possible protest. He said the death of Captain Wilcox was tragic and unnecessary.

**Hawke's Cautious Optimism About Fiji Crisis**  
*BK010545 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0430 GMT 1 Oct 87*

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, says there is room for cautious optimism about the crisis in Fiji. Mr Hawke said he paid considerable tribute to the Fiji governor, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, who had been stalwart in his resolution.

Ratu Sir Penaia has refused to cooperate with the military regime in setting up a republic.

The prime minister said it had been a considerable achievement that the governor general had been able to organize talks between the coup leader, Colonel Rabuka; the former Alliance prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara; and the deposed prime minister, Dr Bavadra.

Mr Hawke said he hoped that the talks initiated by the governor general could lead to a return of normal constitutional processes. He said the governor general deserved the praise and support of everyone in the Commonwealth. Mr Hawke said that at this point of time there was still a place in the Commonwealth for Fiji.

### Fiji

#### Rabuka Issues Decrees, Outlines Plans

BK010906 Hong Kong AFP in English 0840 GMT  
1 Oct 87

[By Tim Cribb]

[Text] Suva, Oct 1 (AFP)—Coups leader Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka Thursday [1 October] declared himself Fiji's head of state, scrapped the Constitution and said he would proclaim a republic soon.

He also told a press conference with foreign journalists that the office of governor-general no longer existed as far as he was concerned and if his decisions meant Fiji had to leave the Commonwealth, so be it.

The colonel said in his first decree, issued after the news conference and published in the *Fiji Gazette*, that the 1970 Constitution was wholly removed as of September 25—the day he took power for the second time.

"In exercise of the powers vested in me as commander of Fiji I also hereby decree that all decrees promulgated under my hand and seal shall be regarded as the law and shall be observed and enforced," the order said.

A second decree proclaimed that all laws in place before September 25 remained in force "and shall be read with such modifications, adaptations, qualifications and exemptions as may be necessary" in view of the first decree.

The coup leader said he was still drawing up the membership of an interim council of ministers with himself as head of state.

He told journalists that the formal proclamation of the Republic of Fiji would be made with the announcement of a new constitution which was being prepared.

He said he would call a meeting of the Great Council of Chiefs, which had the final say on matters affecting indigenous Fijians under the 1970 Constitution introduced when Fiji became independent from Britain, to seek its approval of his actions.

The announcement followed talks Wednesday [30 September] between Col Rabuka, the governor-general and two former premiers. They had agreed to meet again Monday [5 October] to try to resolve the constitutional crisis.

Under Fiji's 1970 Constitution, Britain's Queen Elizabeth II is titular head of state and Governor General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau is her executive representative.

Col Rabuka said he hoped Ratu Ganilau would change his mind and agree to become Fiji's first president.

The 39-year-old coup leader, a career military man, said he was not affected by a statement from the queen saying that, if he proceeded with his action, Fiji risked being expelled from the Commonwealth.

"If we are thrown out of the Commonwealth for fighting for what we believe is our birthright, it's very sad, but we will just have to leave the Commonwealth," Col Rabuka said.

"It is my sincere wish, my desire, my hope, that Fiji be allowed to remain in the Commonwealth."

He also said he had not been influenced by the militant Fijian nationalist Taukei Movement. This group has been among his staunchest supporters. They want a republic and ethnic Fijian domination of the government over the majority Indian population, as previously pledged by Col Rabuka.

Col Rabuka said he did not think he was a mouthpiece for the Taukei Movement, which had been highly critical of the talks Wednesday involving Col Rabuka, the governor-general and former premiers Sir Kamisese Mara and Timoci Bavadra.

He told the news conference that Monday's meeting would go ahead, but there would be little more than a slight moderation of what he was proposing.

"It was at Rabuka's request that we have a meeting and now, if he's declared himself as the head of state, what further has he to talk about," Dr Bavadra told *Agence France-Presse*.

"He has wrecked this country and its people and the only consolation he can now offer is to get out," he said.

Taukei Movement spokesman Ratu Meli Vesikula told AFP that the movement had not been aware that Col Rabuka was meeting with the governor-general and Ratu Mara at the same time on Wednesday, but added that "we have full confidence in Col Rabuka that he will not sway from the objective of the coup."

Col Rabuka said he expected some members of the Indian population to leave Fiji but hoped many would stay and contribute to the trade of the country, adding that he was not a racist but merely acting to ensure the birthright of Fijians.

He said he would set up a council of Indian affairs to address the aspirations of Indian people.

**Sees Economic Crisis Looming**

BK011200 Hong Kong AFP in English 1117 GMT  
1 Oct 87

[Text] Suva, Oct 1 (AFP)—The Fijian economy, already damaged by a coup on May 14, faces a serious crisis, coup leader Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka said Thursday [1 October].

"The economic position is expected to further deteriorate," Col Rabuka said in a radio address soon after proclaiming himself head of state.

The speech came as New Zealand said it would go ahead with sanctions against Fiji including ending military assistance, aid programs and a sugar agreement.

"I need not remind you that the road ahead will, no doubt, be a difficult one," the colonel said. Unpalatable but necessary financial discipline would be imposed "during the rest of the year and the whole of next year while political efforts are made to return our beloved country to normalcy," he added.

Crucial to the country's survival was the liquidity of the financial system as well as the terms and conditions of its trading relationships with other countries, he said. Steps would be taken to ensure Fiji's foreign exchange position remained within acceptable levels, he added.

Policy measures had already been put into place, Col Rabuka said. These included civil service wage cuts, a request to statutory corporations to cut wages by 17 per cent and a planned reduction in government grants.

The military had taken pay cuts and would be rationalising its operations, taking into account the current need for a military presence, he said.

The Fijian dollar had been devalued to avoid further deterioration in external competitiveness with trading partners, he added.

"The freeing of interest rates provided disincentives for capital flight after the coup of May 14," Col Rabuka said. He added that the economy would continue to contract following the significant earlier downturn.

"In view of this expectation, further measures will be implemented to ensure that we continue to survive during this difficult time."

Urging self-sufficiency to provide a stable base for economic recovery, Col Rabuka said that the public service was being reviewed and that the private sector would be examined to find ways to share the economic burden.

Reserve Bank of Fiji Governor Savenaca Siwatibau could not be contacted for comment on Colonel Rabuka's address late Thursday.

**Coup Causes FIJI SUN Shut Down Operations**

BK010808 Hong Kong AFP in English 0752 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Suva, Oct 1 (AFP)—Newspapers of Fiji Ltd, which owns the influential daily *Fiji Sun*, has closed its operations because of last Friday's military coup, staff members said here Thursday.

*Fiji Sun* sports editor Harris Choy said all 120 staff had received letters from the board of directors delivered at their homes, saying their employment had been terminated and that the company's operations were being closed down.

Mr Choy said staff were being paid up until Friday.

The directors' letter said the interruption to production caused by repeated closures of its publications by Fiji's military regime had made publication no longer a viable concern.

Chairman of the board is Sally Aw, who is the major shareholder in Newspapers of Fiji Ltd and who has extensive interests in Hong Kong, Australia, New Zealand and Fiji.

The company has run at a profit for the past 10 years since starting in 1974. It publishes the *Fiji Sun*, the *Sunday Sun* and the Fijian-language weekly *Siga Rarama*.

The *Fiji Sun*, prior to Friday's coup and its closure by the military, had a circulation of 29,000, up from 22,000 prior to a May 14 coup.

The company was founded by Philip Harkness, who is the *Fiji Sun's* publisher and who is currently visiting Paris, and North American television star Raymond Burr, who still owns a small stake.

Deputy publisher Jim Carney was released Tuesday from Naboro prison, where he had been detained by the military since September 25. On Thursday he was given 24 hours by the military regime to leave the country. He left by chartered plane.

**New Zealand**

**Foreign Minister on Sanctions Against Fiji**

BK011412 Hong Kong AFP in English 1327 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Oct 1 (AFP) [Dateline as received]—New Zealand said Thursday [1 October] it would consider more sanctions against Fiji's military regime after coup leader Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka revoked the Constitution and declared himself head of state.

Foreign Minister Russell Marshall said cuts in aid, trade and military cooperation that were approved by cabinet Wednesday, [30 September] but put on hold, would "probably be implemented" on Friday [2 October].



While New Zealand was "not yet likely to take full trade sanctions," Mr Marshall said, ministers in Prime Minister David Lange's government would be looking at what additional moves could be taken.

Possible tactics cited by Mr Marshall included severing diplomatic relations, closing the Fiji tourist office in New Zealand, further reducing educational cooperation and ending flights by the Fijian airline Air Pacific into New Zealand.

Air New Zealand has not flown into Fiji since an incident in May when one of its aircraft was seized by an armed airport employee. [passage omitted]

In Apia, Western Samoa's Prime Minister Va'ai Kolone deplored the military takeover—Fiji's second in four months—and said it was difficult to be optimistic now about the country's long-term future.

"It is deplorable that the process has been struck such a blow," he said. [passage omitted]

Mr Marshall, the New Zealand foreign minister, said communal strife could now occur in Fiji, with elements of the militant Taukei Nationalist Movement likely to get out of control.

"The Indian community is the one which must feel the most vulnerable," he said.

Mr Marshall said Col Rabuka had told ousted Prime Minister Dr Timoci Bavadra during a private meeting Wednesday that he was "worried about the Taukei getting out of control."

He said the colonel had indicated that Taukei was getting impatient "and that was clearly worrying Rabuka."

"Rabuka's chances of succeeding (with his actions) are still not spectacular," because his support among Fijians has fallen in the past two days, according to Mr Marshall. [passage omitted]

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